

A Greater Calamity Than To Have The Kentucky River Dry Up!

The development of any country depends upon travel.

The first highways were the streams, and the country near streams was most valuable to the early settlers.

Today land transportation by railroads, wagons and automobiles takes the place of boats. The Kentucky River has been fitted for navigation at large expense, but does not carry any traffic. Railroads and turnpikes are what make a country today.

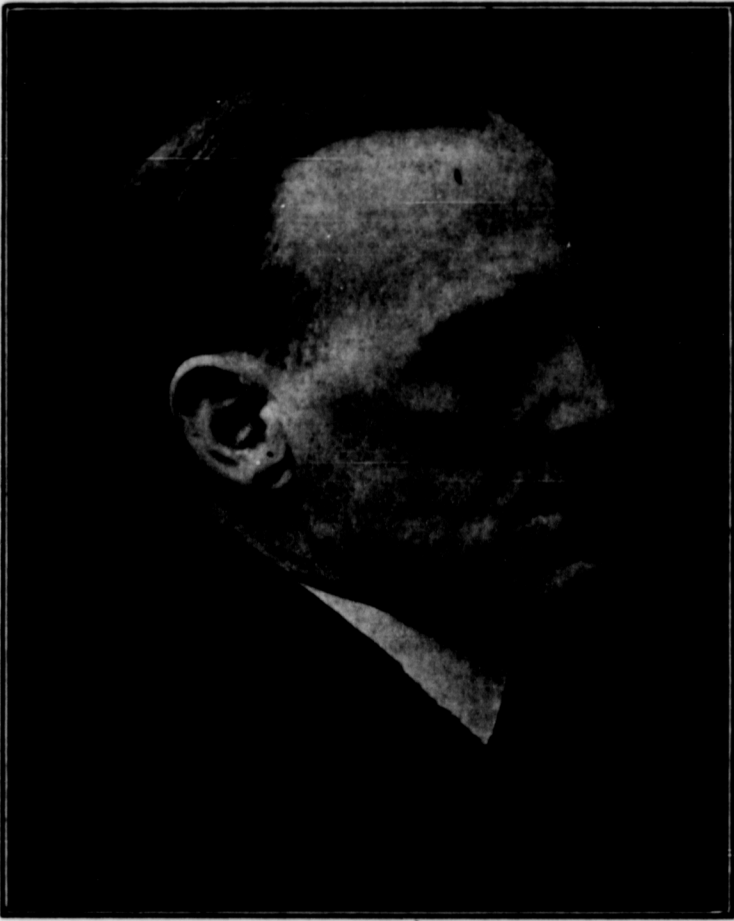
It is desirable to live near a great thoroughfare. By means of it we keep in touch with a larger number of neighbors and share a larger number of public gatherings. A good highway diminishes our expenses of getting crops to market and of bringing supplies to our own farm.

One of the biggest schemes ever started for making splendid highways is this of the Dixie Highway planned to be a continuous good road for teams and autos from Chicago to Florida.

By a great deal of exertion we have secured a plan by which this great highway is to traverse Eastern Kentucky. It is a triumph for our part of the State, and to have it fail would be a greater calamity than to have the Kentucky River dry up.

Yet this great project is in danger of failing because some of the people to be benefited do not realize the benefit and are standing idle, or standing in the way.

It is time for every patriotic citizen of eastern Kentucky to talk and to work for the Dixie Highway.



President Cherry of Western Kentucky State Normal

Grand Closing of Mountain Conference

President Cherry and Mrs. Stewart

The Mountain Conference, the first part of which was reported last week, closed with great enthusiasm and eager anticipations of the gathering next year.

The moving pictures Friday night, the Farmer's Meetings, Saturday, and the Platform Meeting of the Mountain Volunteers, Sunday night were the closing events.

Thursday was signalized by two notable addresses by two of Kentucky's most notable people — kindred spirits with our own President Frost.

In the morning President Cherry,

of the Western Kentucky State Normal, spoke to the entire student body — an address which will be remembered and talked over in a thousand far-off places. Cherry began soon after the time when Frost began his work at Berea, and has done for Western Kentucky somewhat such a work as Frost for the Eastern counties and the Mountain States.

At night, spite of pouring rain, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart told the thrilling story of the Moonlight Schools. Both speakers are wanted in Berea again.

We are all delighted to learn of the success of Professor LeVant Dodge in the race for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Be sure to read his letter in this issue in which he tells how it was done.

Farmers, you will be pleased to read how the Big Farmers' Meeting went off at Berea last Saturday. This was one of the best yet held. — Orchard Topics. — The Dairy. — To Kill Off Grasshoppers. — Facts About Potash.

Did you start reading the new story last week? It is the best we have had for you in a long time. Read "Lahoma" from start to finish and you will be glad that you did.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Pipe Line

John Bahan, superintendent of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company, and W. L. Fuller, civil engineer, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are here this week. They have been looking over the ground with a view to building a pipe line from the Cow Creek oil fields to the L. & N. railroad.—Irvine Sun.

Shooting Affray at Fonde

Charles Croxton is in jail charged with shooting Farris Monday at Fonde on Thursday of last week. In the pistol duel, Croxton was also slightly wounded in the hip by a bullet. Monday is said to be in a dangerous condition. We have been unable to learn what the trouble started over.—Pineville Sun.

Popular Young Men

After several weeks of intense suffering from typhoid fever, Louis Rupert passed into the "Great Beyond," Sunday, September 26th.

He was one of the most popular young men in Winchester. He was proprietor of the Sanitary Bakery, of that city, having learned his trade while attending school in Berea, where he worked for some time as College baker. He will be remembered by many Bereans.

He was 31 years of age and was known to be a Christian gentleman, being an active member of the Central Baptist Church and a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rupert, died when he was quite a small child and he has had to fight his way through life. Until he married he lived with his sister, Mrs. Anna Guy.

He was only married on the 12th of last January, his wife being Miss Lonnie Goode, of Winchester, who has the sympathy of the whole community. Besides his wife, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Anna Guy, of Clark county; Mrs. Frank Flynn and one brother, J. W. Rupert of Winchester.

The funeral services were conducted on the following Tuesday at the Central Baptist Church by the Rev. G. W. Perryman, assisted by the Rev. J. H. MacNeill.

New Factory for Harlan

We are glad to announce to our readers, that there will be opened up a new bakery on North Main Street in the Howard & Jones building next Monday, October 4, 1915. The firm is composed of Harlan citizens and will be known as the Harlan Bakery.

This new enterprise fills one of the needs of Harlan. The oven, furnace and fixtures are all new and the new establishment promises to maintain a clean sanitary bakery.

There is no better opening anywhere for a bakery, and if properly managed, we predict success to the new firm.—Eastern Kentucky News.

Big Land Deal

Clyde Gaines, James A. Wallace, Dr. C. Marcum and C. P. Mapel have purchased the one-half interest of S. M. Mapel in the large tract of land in the north-eastern part of the County, known as the Cottage Furnace tract, which contains about 5,000 acres. The other half is owned by George B. Williams. Practically all the timber was taken off this tract some thirty years ago and made into charcoal for the furnace, but much of the new growth is becoming valuable. The price paid for the half interest is not made public.—Estill Tribune.

Big Deal Closed

Dye To Be Extracted From Coal At Clay City — Will Help Trade In This City

A big deal in Powell County land which means much to this city has just been closed according to reports reaching Winchester. The Peasite Company, a millionaire corporation which was originally formed for the development and making of dyes from coal and which has already erected a large plant at Caney, Morgan County, for extracting the basic product from the coal, has bought twenty acres of land on the west side of Clay City to be used for a site on which another big plant will be erected. The price was said to be \$25,000.

The purchase includes the sheds and other buildings of the old Swann-Day Lumber Company, but does not include the machinery which is not adapted to the company's uses. The company will begin at once the construction of a plant for extracting the dyes from the first product as it comes from the plant at Caney. This material is to be shipped from (Continued on Page Five)

LOAN BOND ISSUE OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Over Hundred Million More Than Needed.

New York, Oct. 5.—From reliable reports the Anglo-French loan has been oversubscribed \$100,000,000 or more.

Savings banks reported a considerable number of withdrawals of savings in sums of \$500 and \$1,000 by depositors who announced they wanted to get the bonds.

It was asserted that it took just ninety-six hours for American financiers to raise the \$490,000,000 which must be subscribed before rebates of \$10,000,000 can be paid. The mails and the telegraph brought an immense number of subscriptions to the syndicate managers in New York city. These subscriptions were of all sizes from the \$5,000,000 subscriptions of William Rockefeller and Sir Ernest Cassell down to the \$100 offering of the wage earners.

The subscriptions of Mr. Rockefeller was reported without comment, but Sir Ernest Cassell's amount was reported for a particular reason. He, at one time was financial agent for King Edward VII. He is in thorough accord with the ruling that no money of England should be invested in this loan and his friends made it plain that every penny of this subscription comes from his American investments.

It was reported again persistently that John D. Rockefeller has taken \$10,000,000 of the bonds, although no one at 26 Broadway professed to have any knowledge of the fact. William B. Thompson of the federal reserve, subscribed to \$1,000,000, according to reports and John Willys, head of a big automobile concern, took \$1,000,000 more.

TO REOPEN CANAL NOV. 1

Government is Arranging to Give Relief to Shippers.

Washington, Oct. 5.—It is probable that measures will be adopted by the war department and the Panama canal authorities for the purpose of giving relief to the shipping held up at Panama by the recent slides in Gaillard Cut, which have proved to be the most serious since the canal was opened.

Latest advices indicate that it will not be possible to reopen the canal to navigation before November 1. It has been suggested, therefore, that arrangements be made for such ships as desire to transfer their cargoes for transshipment across the isthmus on the railroad to be placed on ship-board again at the other side of the canal. It is presumed that shippers planning to ship via the canal this month will have taken notice of the situation and will make other arrangements.

WILSON IS FOR SUFFRAGE

President and Cabinet Members to Support Amendments.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Practically all doubt as to the president's decision to endorse suffrage as a state issue in the forthcoming election in New Jersey was removed when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced that he intended to vote for the suffrage amendment to the New York constitution. The announcement of the secretary following so closely upon that of Secretary of War Garrison and the president's private secretary that they intended to vote for the equal suffrage amendment in New Jersey, is regarded as making it practically certain that Mr. Wilson soon will be enrolled as an advocate of granting the vote to women by the states. Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of Labor Wilson have declared in favor of suffrage in their respective states also.

It is said at the White House that the president will issue a statement about October 12, setting forth how he will vote in the suffrage election in New Jersey.

WILL NOT BE RELEASED

Declare Huerta is Interested in Mexican Affairs.

Washington, Oct. 5.—General Victorio Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, who was made a prisoner by the United States when he approached the border several months ago, presumably with a view to organizing an expeditionary force, will not be released, as recently suggested in an informal way, by Cardinal Gibbons.

Department of Justice officials assert that they have information concerning Huerta's interest in Mexican affairs that justify his detention until a provision of government has been established. The understanding is that Huerta will not be released until the United States and the seven other American powers that comprise the pan-American conference, have recognized a government south of the Rio Grande.

FAST CRUISERS FOR U. S. NAVY

Also Include Dreadnoughts and Submarines.

NAVY TO BE SECOND TO NONE

Building Program Includes Expenditure of Over Two Hundred Million on New Ships—Details of Plan Not Yet Worked Out.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A conference was had by President Wilson with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Representative Padgett, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs on the naval program.

The discussion was of a preliminary character and the president permitted his visitors to do most of the talking. There are reasons for believing that the conclusions of the president have not passed the stage of generalities and that neither he nor the general board has decided as to the number of ships of each class which ought to be appropriated for at the next session.

It was the president's first discussion of the needs of the navy with Mr. Padgett and an hour spent in listening to an expression of his views and those of the secretary.

One fact was established, however, as a result of the conference. That is, that the president will urge an appropriation for one or more battle cruisers as a part of the next naval budget. The navy now has no vessel of this type.

Mr. Daniels said after the conference that the report made to him by Naval Constructor McBride, who returned from England last week, after a study of naval development in the present war, has convinced him that fast cruisers of the powerful type were absolutely essential to a well balanced navy. It has been understood that Mr. Daniels is inclined to favor the authorization of six cruisers to be completed by 1918. It is improbable, however, that appropriations actually will be made for more than two at the next session of congress.

Naval authorities said that the general board will favor provisions for battle cruisers only with the understanding that no sacrifice of dreadnoughts is entailed for the building program.

Secretary Daniels would not disclose the number of submarines provided for in the tentative program. He gave the impression, however, that he does not intend to permit his enthusiasm for submarines to lead him into overlooking the importance of the capital ships in modern naval warfare.

"Some months ago," said the secretary, "everybody was talking submarines. More recently, however, the pendulum has swung in favor of battleships. I am steering the middle course, essential to the beginning of a well proportioned navy."

Secretary Daniels would make no comment on the report that he is tentatively committed to a program for the spending of \$225,000,000 in new ships.

The impression obtaining now is that some weeks will elapse before the president reaches anything like a definite conclusion as to the volume of actual appropriations to be urged on the next congress. There has been a fairly definite understanding for some time that the president was resolved to shave the army and navy program down well below \$500,000,000 and possibly below \$400,000,000.

It is understood now that the president told Mr. Daniels and Mr. Padgett not to make announcements as to the details of the program, that a careful consideration of ways and means for financing the program must be had before any final decisions are possible. The president had tentatively decided to recommend a bond issue to defray the cost of additional army and navy development.

The impression prevailed that the president is inclined to depend upon the progressive building program to cover the next several years, as well as the new construction to be provided for by immediate appropriations to meet the requirements of public opinion. It is likely that his recommendations will lay more emphasis on the new building on the whole, as he contemplates placing the navy upon an equality with any navy of the world within from five to eight years, rather than upon the schedule of appropriations immediately to be approved.

FOR A NATIONAL RILEY DAY

Secretary Lane Would Observe Poet's Birthday in Schools.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary of the Interior Lane has written to the superintendents of schools in the several states, suggesting that one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems be read in each school on Oct. 7, anniversary of Mr. Riley's birth. (Continued on Page Five)

TRIAL OPENS IN ITALY

American Charged With Murdering His Wife.



Como, Italy, Oct. 5.—Porter Charlton was arraigned today charged with murdering his wife and secreting her body in Lake Como in a trunk. The trial is expected to last about five days. Considerable expert testimony will be introduced to show that Charlton was insane when he killed his wife.

TROOPS GO TO AID OF SERBIA

Entente Powers Land Soldiers at Salonika.

MACKENSEN IN COMMAND

Will Direct Teutonic Armies of Several Hundred Thousand Men Now Massed Along Serbian Frontier, Ready to Assist Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 5.—Troops have been landed at Salonika by the entente powers and have probably already entrained to join the Serbian army and aid in repelling German or Bulgarian invasion.

General Ian Hamilton, commander of British forces at the Dardanelles, arrived at Salonika, says another dispatch from Athens, to look over the ground there and superintend preparations for the transportation of the expeditionary force across Greece to Serbia.

The three Macedonia railways, of which two are Austrian and one French, have been taken over by the Greek ministry of war, and will be operated especially for the transportation of troops.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Athens and Piraeus, the chief Greek ports. Martial law was declared in Greek Macedonia several days ago.

Field Marshal von Mackensen has arrived on the Serbian frontier, says a Bucharest dispatch, to assume command of the Austro-German forces, about to press into Serbia.

One hundred thousand German soldiers have been moved from Bukovina to the Serbian frontier. From many sources it is estimated that the Teutonic armies massed along this front number several hundred thousand men.

Two powerful Russian squadrons are lying off Varna, the principal Bulgarian Black sea port, says a message from Salonika. Extensive military preparations are under way at Odessa and Sebastopol, where numerous transports have been collected.

It is understood that a very considerable force of allied troops are stationed on the island of Lemnos, but few hours by water from Salonika.

The Rome correspondent of the New York Sun has been informed in diplomatic circles that Bulgarian mobilization will not be complete until Oct. 10. On that date it is expected 500,000 men will be called to the colors and that a simultaneous attempt will be made against the Serbian and Greek frontiers. The correspondent adds that a Balkan conflagration is now inevitable unless King Ferdinand abdicates, an event which is only possible in case of anti-war revolution.

The Russian foreign office issued a statement in amplification of the ultimatum to Bulgaria. The Russian government, says this statement, draws a distinction between the Bulgarian government and the Bulgarian people. No repressive measures will be adopted (Continued on Page Two)

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

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No Whiskey Advertisements!

No Immodest News Items!

THE RURAL CHURCH

By Howard H. Harrison

What is the purpose of the Rural Church? The purpose of the rural church is to maintain and enlarge both individual and community ideals, under the inspiration and guidance of religious influence, to help rural people in personal and family life, in industrial, political, and social development. One of the great dangers to rural progress is the low level of ideals.

In the city the individuals mingle one with another, and in the country the danger comes from the tendency of settling down into the easy chair of satisfaction. There must be a stimulant in rural life if progress is to go on. Many who might become ideals leave the country and go into the cities because they have no idea of the possibilities of the country and its development. How many young men and women of the best type have that longing for the gayety of the city and leave their rural homes? This is one thing today that is keeping the standard of rural communities down; and unless the individual man or woman can see and know their opportunities and the possibilities of the country, the standard will remain the same. The problem before us today is to keep these boys and girls at home on the farm, and by so doing advance the rural communities and place them in the lead. How can we solve this problem? I will say the first thing is to teach them the possibility of growth and enlargement along right lines as a religious duty. In many of our churches they preach that we are sinners, which most of us are, but leave unemphasized the dignity of the human soul. They fail to teach the pleasure in working and toiling on the farm; though the farm work be hard, they must work with might, receiving pleasure at all times. They fail to teach them a love for rural environment. No successful rural life can exist, except through the love for the farm, the love of farm people, and all that belongs to the farm. Clubs, debating teams, and the like, will tend to make social environment more pleasant for the younger generation. The rural church can do much to advance this, not by telling them these things are needed and can be done, but by leading them to the fountain of appreciation. Of course the first thing to consider is the industrial success on the farm, that is, keeping of the people on the farm, and the second is, the love for the farm and the community, and love for the farm work. Through the right kind of rural churches this can be done; and unless these rural churches can do this the problem of keeping the best type of men on the farm will still remain the same.

The main function or business of the rural church is to interpret the Kingdom of God to rural people in terms of their daily lives and daily toil, to be of service to the whole community, not merely to a little group who form the church. Any other conception of the church is deadening to the entire community. Sectarianism has played a great part in the Protestant church life, and in many communities there are too many churches, and in some not enough. For instance where there are four or five small struggling churches in one community, and there is not enough money to support one church, these should be united. Where so many churches are competing, religious evils are flowing from one to the other. Where this is the case the church is striving toward success, instead of service, to the community. While

on the other hand, where there are a number of churches and competition is keen, it acts as a spur and causes more work to be done. This must be worked out by efficient leaders, and without jealousy among the churches.

One of the great questions is financing a church under the present system of voluntary contribution. If only one good church is in a community, then you can solve this problem easily, for there is no jealousy or hard feelings.

Another difficulty in the country church is the "boss system" of church management. This system is known to exist in city churches as well as in the rural churches. Some strong personality may dominate because of wealth or social position, and this makes it very hard because one or two men run the church. This is found in many churches, no matter how ambitious the minister may be.

In some communities there is another difficulty, that of the fraternal orders, and the different organizations which meet most every night and take the place and time of the church meetings. These organizations not only compete with the church but take the time and money that would otherwise be put into the church, and sometime produce the impression that they are as much good and service to the community as the rural church.

Another difficulty is the lack to promote the religious duties of the church, for instance where church suppers are given, and church sales of different kinds are held, and good sums of money received, this being the only thing sought, and not for the service and uplift of the community. These church suppers and sales are of great importance if carried out in the right way and for the good of the community and not for the good of the church alone. They must be willing and ready to co-operate and join together all the rural people as one and strive toward the thing needed most, and by so doing bring the church members and the non-church members into good fellowship, so they may be of service to their neighbors throughout the community.

The next problem, — and by far the most important one, is that of the rural minister. He is the important man. The man that the people look to and follow. The world today is begging for leaders, and without leaders success is turned to failure. Through the efficient leadership of the country minister, the church will move on along the lines of progress. The great difficulty is getting efficient men to go into the country and devote their time and lives to the service and needs of the rural people. Today the average minister in the country will have from one to four churches, and can only meet these churches once a month and hold a meeting. Thus the people scarcely get acquainted with him. He is paid by the few best farmers who think they can only afford to give him a small mite of their earnings from the farm. Those who cannot give him money, may at his regular appointment give him a bushel of potatoes, a bushel of corn, some meat, or a bag of meal for his family. As a matter of fact, he deserves but little, for he has not the qualifications for a rural leader, and about all he can do is to "preach the Gospel," as the farmer terms it. I know of one minister who preached at four churches, meeting them once a month for one year, and received for his services a horse and buggy, costing \$150. But no matter where we go the average salary paid to the rural minister is shamefully low and disgraceful. It is often not sufficient to maintain a respectable standard of physical living, to say nothing of books, travel, and college education for his boys and girls. In an era when the average family expenditure is constantly increasing, the salaries of the rural ministers have remained stationary. The church as a whole has no right to ask its leader to serve under such conditions, but they go on and on and reach no goal that is worth gaining.

Today there is a call, — the country side is calling. In the future more efficient men will leave the city and the institutions of learning, and respond to this call. By this movement the development of the people will begin. It is a question hard to answer, when you ask, "How are you going to get efficient men, efficient leaders, to go out into the rural communities, and preach to and serve the people?" The average country clergyman knows no more than to preach the Gospel. What is needed is men who have the qualification to succeed as leaders, ministers, as true Christian and social workers in the community. They should know something of agriculture, for that is the farmers' ideal, and unless he does know something of the farmers' prob-

lems, he will not meet the farmers' expectation and approval. He must be a man of thought, and of shrewdness and tact, as well as being qualified to preach. He should have a college education followed by a seminary course of two or three years, together with a wide range of knowledge of farm problems and life.

Do the seminary graduates go to the country parish with the intention of making it a life work? When they do go do they understand the many problems of the rural communities? We can only answer "no." Their task as a country clergyman, a community leader, is to understand the work of the church in the light of the total rural problem. He must be a student of large affairs, he must know his community, the people, the industries, the social life, as expressed in school, lodge, and families. He cannot neglect his professional duty. All this means hard, untiring work for the minister, so the great need of the present day is consecrated leadership. The rural communities need leaders among the farmers themselves, leaders in education, leaders in organization and co-operation. The country church is calling for men of God to go forth to war against the powers of evil that prey upon the hearts of men. The church needs men of vision, men who can see through small things to the larger fundamental things. She needs practical men, men who can bring things to pass, and secure results, men who regard institutions as but a means to an end, men who fear God more than injustice. She needs men who are trained, who can come to their work with knowledge and power, men who have thought long and deeply upon the problems of rural life. She needs men who are heroic, men who love adventure and difficulty, men who can work along with God and suffer no sense of loneliness. To make this a success we must go out into the rural churches with a message of cheer, of co-operation and encouragement.

GREAT SPEED CRUISERS

EXPERTS LAY PLANS FOR SQUADRON OF FOUR—CAPABLE OF 35 KNOTS HOURLY.

Weight To Be 32,000 Tons For Battle Type—Twelve 14-Inch Guns Suggested By Naval Board.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—A squadron of four battle cruisers, to be armed more heavily and to have more speed than the battle cruisers of any other navy, will be recommended to Congress at the approaching session. This type, it was learned, has been perfected by naval experts, and the long experimental period, during which the Naval Board opposed the building of battle cruisers, has passed. It is not known by the experts whether Congress, or whether the President and Secretary will be willing to have four of these ships authorized at this session of Congress, because of the financial pinch, but it is strongly hoped that the construction of four will be authorized, because the ships, according to naval strategy, can be used most effectively in squadrons of four. The ships are to be of 32,000 tons, or as heavy as the bigger of the American super-dreadnoughts, with 12 four-inch guns, and are to be able to make a speed of 35 knots an hour, much faster than the battle cruisers which took part in the engagement in which the Blucher was sunk. The 14-inch guns of the cruisers will have a range equal to, if not greater, than that of the 15-inch guns being used on English battle cruisers, and are considered by experts of the Navy Department to be much superior to the 15-inch guns.

SAID TO HAVE SOLD UNIFORMS.

San Antonio, Texas.—The War Department has advised the State Adjutant General's office at Austin that the government allowance to the Texas National Guard for the ensuing year will be \$9,000 instead of \$100,000, it was announced. A deduction of \$91,000 from the usual appropriation was made by the department to cover the value of uniforms and other equipment belonging to the state militia, which, it is charged, were sold to Mexican revolutionists after official statements had been submitted that the equipment had been condemned and destroyed.

PANAMA TRAFFIC IS DELAYED.

Washington.—Dispatches to the War Department announced that there was little prospect of reopening the Panama Canal before November 1. Since the channel was blocked by a slide from the east bank, north of Gold Hill, September 29, the movement has continued steadily, pouring earth and rock into the waterway, while the dredges worked away in a vain effort to keep it open.

To Absorb Odors. Keep a dish of charcoal on one of the upper shelves of the refrigerator, changing it every few days. It is an excellent absorber of odors.

REGARD FOR THE LAW.

Ignorance of the Law is no excuse and disregard of the Law is a crime. When Laws are so obnoxious as to afford excuses for non-compliance they should be changed, and the people have this right. "If your right hand offend you, cut it off," was no idle injunction, but means the offense should be removed rather than the mutilation of the member.

Our Tax Laws are distasteful and detrimental, but the remedy should be to amend them instead of allowing them to undermine the morals of the people by openly disregarding them. The successful evasion of one Law may encourage the violation of others and in time breed a contempt for all Laws.

While every citizen owes obedience to the Laws, the Laws should be made fair and equal to every citizen.

The Tax Laws are neither fair nor equal and are productive of deceit and dishonor and if for no other reason than this should be changed.

UNIFORM TAXATION.

Property differs so greatly in character and earning power it has always been impossible to tax the various kinds uniformly. Every attempt to tax movable property the same as immovable property has failed and will always fail. "Two wrongs do not make a right," and when assessors find it impossible to discover the ownership of movable property and undertake to square things by lowering the assessment of immovable property, there is no right or justice in it and everybody suffers in mind and matter. The more stringent the Law to uncover movable property the faster it moves and hides, and this fact is so well established the assessors in most counties let movable property go by default. So-called Uniform taxation is a delusion and a snare. It may suffice to fool the ignorant, but the knowing ones just laugh at it. This is rough on the poor man whose all is in sight and immovable, and is also tough on the rich man who defies the law and hides his wealth from the assessor, for he knows he is doubly guilty in saving himself at the expense of his less fortunate neighbor.

EQUITABLE TAXATION.

The differences in property call for differences in taxation just as "one star differs from another," and yet all the stars and all the property serve their purposes. The man who puts his money in Securities issued on property already taxed and paying more taxes because of the improvements justified by the man's money, is just as useful a citizen as the man who puts his money in lands and houses; but when the first man objects to giving up the greater part of the earnings on his securities, issued on property already taxed, he is looked upon as a tax dodger, and the man with the houses and lands who cannot so readily escape denounces a tax system which seems so unfair. Ask this man to surrender a half to three-fourths of the income from his houses and lands and there would be another tale. The revenue of the first man is limited, while that of the other is unlimited, and yet there are people who cannot see the distinction. Equitable taxation is based on the earning power of all property, in just proportion, and if any partiality is shown it should be in favor of the man who risks his money to improve houses and lands owned by others, which may depreciate, but cannot fly away.

TAX AMENDMENT.

The Tax Amendment was carried by thirty thousand majority two years ago, but because the Secretary of State failed to advertise it ninety instead of sixty days before the election, as the Constitution requires, it must be voted on again at the November Election. The welfare of the State demands the re-adoption of this important measure and every fair-minded citizen should vote for it.

KENTUCKY NEEDS

A good many things to place the State in the rank she deserves in the march of prosperity, but when sifted down the greatest need of all is a new Tax System that will attract instead of repel Capital, which guarantees cheap money for the improvement of farms and development of local industries. Although one of the oldest States, centrally located and with marvelous natural advantages, other and less favored States have outstripped us, and, as someone has aptly said, "Kentucky is an island of comparative poverty surrounded by a Sea of industrial prosperity." And why? The answer is because of our repellent Tax System. Equitable taxation means cheap money. Easy money means improvement and development. Industrial enterprise keeps the people at home and increases the population. More people means more consumers of our home products. Close markets means good prices, and all of this has been retarded because some wise acres borrowed a so-called Uniform Tax Law from another State which had been striving to get rid of it for forty years and which shows that an intolerant politician may not always be a tolerable patriot, or Kentucky would not have been throttled in the way she has been.

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE FOR THE TAX AMENDMENT

What It Costs Not to Be a Christian

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE, Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?—Mark 8:36.

People sometimes refuse Christ because of the sacrifice involved. It costs too much, and they are not willing to pay the price. Yes, it does cost something to be a Christian, but it costs far more not to be a Christian. Let us see what it costs to live and die without Christ.

1. Not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of peace. "Great peace have they which love thy law." "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." This is the portion of the Christian. He has peace with God, and the peace of God, and the God of peace besides. The Christless soul knows nothing of this, for "there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." He knows that he is disobeying God, and he is all the time fearful. "Who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage."

Besides, he is conscious of an unseen force which is continually working against him. "The way of the transgressor is hard," we are told. Yes, God makes it hard, in order that the sinner may weary of it, and turn his feet into the path of righteousness. "Behold I will hedge up thy way with thorns, and I will make a wall against thee."

As surely as all things work together for good to them that love God, so surely does God work against the sinner. The same love which prompts him to send blessings to the righteous, leads him to send hindrances and warnings to the sinner. The sinner calls it bad luck, but he suspects that it is something more, even the deliberate purpose of God.

2. Not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of the highest joy. I do not say that the Christless man will have no joy. He may know the joy of health, and friendship, and domestic life; he may acquire money, and power, and fame. But there are nobler joys than those which he loses. He cannot know the joy of sin forgiven, or the comfort and companionship of the Holy Spirit, or the joy of becoming like Jesus Christ.

It is God's purpose that all his children shall be joyful—full of joy. "These things have I spoken unto you that my joy may be in you, and that your joy may be full." How different the feeling of the Christless soul! A visitor who was calling on the great Bismarck expressed the hope that he might live many days, and this was Bismarck's reply: "There is only one happy day left for me. It is the one on which I shall not wake up again."

3. Not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of the highest success in life. Everyone wishes to make the most of himself, but this is impossible unless he yields his life to Christ. God has a plan for every life, and this plan alone assures the highest success. Does not God know what is for the creature's good better than the creature himself? It is folly to think that one can live in God's world and achieve success, and yet disobey the laws of God.

Remember that money and popularity and power do not constitute success. One may have all these and yet be a consummate failure. The true object of life is to know God's will and do it, and the Christless soul misses that completely.

4. Not to be a Christian costs the loss of heaven. The penalty of having one's own way here, is to be consigned hereafter to a place where everyone has his own way, which is hell. That is what makes it hell. Heaven is a place where no one has his own way, but all delight to do God's will. That is what makes it heaven. The Christless soul has no hope of heaven, and even if he had, he could not enjoy it. Heaven would be hell to one who is not heavenly minded, to one who does not love Jesus, and who does love sin.

The Christless soul must prepare to part forever from all his dear ones who have chosen Christ; his mother who taught him to pray, his faithful wife, his children whose little hands have long been beckoning to woe him home to heaven. When Dwight L. Moody died he looked up and said, "Is this death? If so, it is glorious. Earth is receding, heaven is opening. God is calling me." Instead of this welcome, the Christless soul will hear the sad words, "Depart from me."

Yes, it does cost something to be a Christian. It may cost you the sacrifice of some pleasure, some companions, some money, but not to be a Christian will cost you the loss of peace, joy, and real success. It will cost you the loss of your soul. It will cost you heaven.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the world and lose his own soul?"

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 10

ELIJAH TAKEN UP INTO HEAVEN.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 2:1-12a. GOLDEN TEXT—In thy presence is fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forever more.—Ps. 16:11.

This chapter is in type the Christian's chapter. There are two chief divisions: (1) Translation vv. 1-12; (2) reception and use of power vv. 12-25. The event occurred probably 899 B. C. This is a wonderful lesson for youth as it emphasizes that the way to heaven is the way to the best of life.

1. Elisha's Testing, vv. 1-4. Since Carmel, Elijah had largely been working according to the "still small voice." He had revived the schools of Samuel, but now in some way notice was sent from God that the time of his departure was at hand. How Elisha learned this fact the record does not suggest, but he had had a great object lesson in Elijah's faithful, step-by-step obedience to Jehovah's word and doubtless was listening keenly for Elijah's words and for the voice of Jehovah. This explains Elisha's tenacity. Gilgal (v. 1) means "wheel"—our reproach rolled away, and is a picture of our salvation (I Peter 5:7; Ps. 55:22). Elijah had already learned the lesson of being supplanted by a younger man and so he gracefully allows Elisha to follow him. "Bethel," the house of God, was a good place to tarry but not for Elisha at this time. Now (v. 3) fifty "sons"—pupils—of the prophet seek to dissuade Elisha. Knowing something was about to happen, they "stood to view afar off," but were not willing to draw nigh, to follow like Elisha. They thereby failed to reap a rich reward (John 12:26). Jericho (v. 4) means "fragrance." It is the place of temptation (I Cor. 10:13). This was 14 miles farther and contained a settlement of prophets. Again Elijah and Elisha passed on, the one to glory, the other to the fullness of the Holy Spirit. At Jericho (v. 5) the "sons of the prophet" evidenced greater interest than those at Bethel, but in reply to their challenge Elisha commanded silence. The last difficulty to confront them was Jordan (death), but they do not hesitate, for God had provided even for that contingency. Neither are we to hesitate but willingly "die unto self." Here the aged prophet exercised his supernatural power and they "went over on dry ground" (v. 8). Though this journey seems to have been revealed only stage by stage, yet it was direct to the final goal, and at each stage, though they saw not the end, they knew where to go next. This loyalty of Elisha to Elijah is a great lesson for us to follow in our service of Christ—our privilege of loyalty to his cause and the blessing which will result thereby. No great victory or blessing ever comes without much travail and testing.

2. Elisha's Translation, vv. 9-12a. Even as in the first section we see in type the plan of salvation so in this section we are taught the resultant facts and the experiments which come to us when the blessing is received. Elisha is now encouraged to "ask," yet we have a like promise from a greater than Elisha which we too often neglect (John 14:13, 15:17). Elijah was such a mighty man of prayer (James 5:17, 18) that he was on intimate terms with God and could therefore make such an offer to Elisha (see Acts 8:15, 17). Notice that the "fifty sons of the prophets" who "stood afar off" were not on the right side of the river to receive a like promise or enter into the same fellowship. In a sense this was Elisha's final test. Again Elijah may not have known the plan of God that a man so unlike himself was to take the place of leadership. Elijah said, however, "If thou see me when I am taken from thee, if God gives you spiritual vision to use and to understand, then he will accept you as my successor. There must be persistence to the end and spiritual vision. 'As they still went on' Elijah went up, not in a chariot but attended by chariots and by a 'whirlwind into heaven.'" (See also Ezek. 1:4; II Kings 6:17). Elijah, the man of tempestuous fire and sword, who in his hour of weakness prayed to die, is swept out of sight amid a display of God's power in and through nature.

Note the simplicity of the record—one verse—as though such power were a simple and a common thing for Jehovah.

The translation of Jesus was quite different and properly so (Acts 1:9; Luke 24:51).

"And he saw it." Elisha's eyes were open and he saw his departing chief, therefore he became his successor according to the promise.

As a visible proof of his new appointment Elijah left his well-known mantle fall, as he ascended, and Elisha took it and is recognized as Elisha's successor.

What is heaven? Read the last chapters of Revelation.

Do we live after death? Elijah and Moses on the Mount of Transfiguration, and the resurrected Christ prove that death is but the transference to another field of activity.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

A SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' MEETING

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd.

At one of the Farmer's Meetings last year a motion was made by one of the farmers to have a regular time each month for the farmers to get together and exchange ideas and helpful suggestions. This motion was carried unanimously and several splendid and successful meetings were held.

Last Saturday an all-day meeting was held by this organization. The farmers came and brought their families and dinner and we had the greatest meeting of the year. The Lord smiled on the occasion by giving us a beautiful day and a happy crowd of people.

The program opened at 10 a. m. with an address by Professor F. O. Clark on "Fruit Growing in the Mountains." Professor Clark assured the farmers that the mountains is the place to grow fruit and as evidence that he believes and practices what he preaches he cited them to his own fruit farm which he is using to demonstrate what can be done if people are only willing to work and wait a few years for returns. Professor Clark then took up the diseases and troubles which usually confront fruit growers and showed how these can successfully be overcome and avoided.

The hardest step to get farmers to take in establishing an orchard is the first one. The next topic was a talk by J. W. Whitehouse on the "Improvement and Care of Live-Stock in the Mountains." Mr. Whitehouse emphasized the fact that it does not take any more feed to keep a good animal than it does a scrub and the returns are much greater from the good one. Some suggestions were offered as to how the present mountain stock can be improved. A dozen farmers can go in together and buy a pure-bred bull which is half the herd. No one has invested much and all have been greatly benefited. The same course

should be followed in the improvement of hogs except two or three farmers can afford a pure-bred hog. Sheep would be profitable in the mountains if the ravages of dogs and foxes could be eliminated. It was also shown that shelter is necessary for cows, horses, and hogs if farmers are to get the best return. Every time a cow shivers she is using up energy which should be turned into milk.

Two types of milk cows — a good and bad — were then brought before the meeting and the characteristics of a good and poor type of cow were pointed out. One man said, "I have learned something. I shall know what to look for when I go to buy the cows for a dairy I am going to start. This meeting has probably saved me many dollars."

The meeting now adjourned for dinner. The farmers, their wives and children assembled themselves in the shade of a big oak tree and partook of their bountiful repast, telling jokes and swapping ideas all the while. The value of such association as this can not be over-estimated because it promotes good feeling among friends and makes new ones.

There were on display splendid samples of alfalfa, cowpeas, apples; also canning outfit and syringe and other apparatus used in vaccinating hogs.

Those farmers who attended this meeting went away greatly benefited and able to make a little more money on their own farms and make it easier. Those farmers who did not come have lost an opportunity which is gone forever. While last Saturday's opportunity is gone forever, there is a chance to see a great deal of what has been mentioned above. October 28th, 29th, and 30th there is to be a Farmers' Chautauqua in Berea and we are anxious to have every farmer in a radius of twelve miles present. Don't forget the time, — October 28th, 29th, and 30th.



CULTIVATION IN AN ORCHARD

Ground Should Be Gone Over Every Week or Ten Days to Liberate Plant Food and Save Moisture.

As the principal objects of summer cultivation are to liberate plant food and conserve soil moisture, the ground should be gone over once every week or ten days according to the frequency of rains. The cultivation should be discontinued about the middle of July as the trees are no longer in a state of vigorous growth. The fruit buds for the next year are at this time fully matured and the care of the trees can now be ended by the sowing of a cover crop of some kind. When plowed under the next spring this crop supplies the necessary amount of humus, stores up nitrogen and prevents the soil from being washed by heavy rains.

There is a wide variety of suitable cover crops, but legumes are the most suitable. Buckwheat is one of the best non-nitrogen gathering crops and may be sown late in the summer. Vetches are very good cover crops. Winter rye is less suitable but may be used when the earlier sown crops fail.

As soil protection and promotion of fertility are the objects in view, these crops should be sown thick enough to closely cover the ground. These crops supply the required amount of nitrogen in most cases, if not, the trees will show it by light colored, unhealthy looking foliage and stunted growth. Nitrate of soda, in quantities of from 50 to 100 pounds per acre, sown early in the spring is the best method of supplying nitrogen when it is needed.

Many growers contend that late cultivation and fertilization promotes a strong growth of new wood, which by being frozen in the winter will injure the trees, while others claim the contrary, and mention the results of experiments to prove their argument.

BLACK KNOT OF PLUM TREES

Very Prevalent Disease and Also Affects Wild Cherry—Cut Off Branches Showing Affection.

Black knot is a very prevalent disease on plum trees and it also affects the wild cherry, often causing it to spread to cultivated trees.

The way to keep it in control is to cut off and burn every small branch



Black Knot on Plum Twig.

that shows any sign of the disease as fast as it appears.

If large branches are affected that cannot well be spared, the cankers or knots may be pared off closely and the wounds covered with coal tar, which will kill any lurking germs and preserve the wood from decay.

Protecting Cherries.

Two methods of keeping birds away from berries and cherries: 1. Get some pieces of bright tin and so hang them that they'll flap in the wind against a pole; 10 by 12 inches is a good size; punch a hole near the edge for the string. 2. Tie a cord to a potato, stick it full of large feathers, and hang it where it will sway in the wind over the fruit to be protected; make a number of these if one is not sufficient.

Many Kinds of Blackberries.

One hundred and forty different varieties of blackberries are now recognized, divided into three classes—the hardy, the half hardy and the tender. The hardy variety should be able to withstand a temperature of 30 degrees Fahrenheit, as well as the sudden changes of temperature in the western states. The half hardy class is more susceptible both to cold and to change, and the tender variety can only be grown where mild winters prevail.



IMPORTANCE OF MILK HOUSE

Difficult to Properly Care for Dairy Products in Summer Without Suitable Building.

During the hot weather it is almost impossible to care for dairy products on the farm without a suitable milk house. O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural college offers the following: Milk must be produced under sanitary conditions, and to do this the milk house should be either separate from the dairy barn or arranged in such a way that odors from the barn do not get to it.

A 10 by 12-foot milk house is a good size for the average farm. It should be built with a cement floor and have a drain at the center to carry away the waste. The equipment should consist of a refrigerating tank, 30 by 36 inches, inside measure. This will accommodate four milk cans. There should also be a cooler, aerator, wash and separator.

A windmill on the side nearest the refrigerating tank will pump cold water from the well into one corner of



A Model Dairy House Where Cleanliness is Paramount.

the tank. The water circulates around the cans and flows out at one side through an overflow pipe. This overflow pipe leads into a watering trough and the water is used for watering the stock instead of being wasted.

CABBAGE STORING IS SIMPLE

Cheaply Constructed Bank or Hillside Root Cellar Is Only Shelter Needed—Keep Cells Cool.

(By K. A. KIRKPATRICK, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Cabbage storing is rather simple and easy. The shrinkage is small. A cheaply constructed bank or hillside root cellar, or a basement under almost any farm building, is the only storehouse necessary. This should not be too dry and should be a place which could be kept at a temperature of about 40 or 50 degrees in the early part of the season. This is often accomplished by opening the doors to let in the cool night air and closing them to keep out the warmer air during the remainder of the day. Later, of course, the doors must be kept closed continuously.

In storing, most growers place the heads in a cellar with all leaves and roots attached. Many market gardeners have a better plan. They cut off the stalk as though preparing the heads for market, but leave two or three rough leaves to protect the more tender parts. They then pack in ordinary cabbage crates and rack these crates up, leaving a gangway every third or fourth tier for air circulation.

This work is not particularly difficult, and will certainly pay the grower well if it increases the selling price of his production eight or tenfold. For the last few years, it has been marketed and harvested at from \$5 to \$7.50 a ton. The purchaser has stored it and sold it during the late winter for \$50 or \$60 a ton.

FEED THE PIGS SEPARATELY

Young Animals May Be Given Same Ration as That Provided for Mothers During Nursing Period.

When the pigs are from four to six weeks old they will begin to eat with the sows.

They should be fed separately by penning off a small space on the feeding floor or hog lot where the young pigs have access to the feed.

The feed should be given in a small trough which can be cleaned easily before each feeding.

The pigs may be given the same ration as provided for their mothers during the nursing period and continued on the same ration after weaning.

TO KILL OFF GRASSHOPPERS

Burning Over Grass Lands Is Sometimes Practical—Poison Bran Mash Is Also Effective.

(By A. L. LOVETT, Oregon Experiment Station.)

Grasshoppers feed normally on the native grasses. Where forage crops are planted, the hoppers readily adapt themselves to the new food. If an abundance of young hoppers is observed in the spring, the fields and grasslands where they occur should be dragged with a hopper-dozer. This hopper-dozer is a long, shallow galvanized or wooden trough, which is filled with crude oil and along the back side is fitted a back stop about three feet high. When it is dragged through the field, the hoppers attempt to jump over it. They strike against the back stop and fall into the crude oil.

Burning over the grass lands before the hoppers get their wings is sometimes practical.

The poison bran mash is an effective poison for grasshoppers, and has been used successfully for their control in a great number of cases. Be sure to add the salt, since grasshoppers appear especially fond of this material. Broadcast the mash over an infected field or sow in drill rows at right angles to their course of travel, as they enter the field. The poison bran is prepared as follows: Coarse Bran.....16 pounds Paris Green.....1/2 pound Salt.....2 ounces Cheap Sirup.....1 quart Warm water to make a coarse, crumbly mash.

Do not get the mash sloppy. It should fall apart readily in the hand after pressing together. If lead arsenate is used instead of paris green, increase the amount one-half. The quantity given is sufficient to broadcast over one acre, or scattered in drill rows, will extend over a greater area.

WEED SEEDS ARE EXPENSIVE

Many a Farmer Pays Dearly for Privilege of Planting Something He Would Be Better Rid Of.

(By S. B. NUCKOLS, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Many farmers are paying as much as a dollar per pound for the opportunity to plant, on the farm, several pounds of weed seed each year. Others do not pay as much for the opportunity to sow the seed but the cost of eradicating these weeds costs them many hours of labor and no small amount of money. The manner in which they avail themselves of the opportunity varies, but to give a specific and true example—an actual occurrence.

Two samples of alfalfa seed are offered for sale, one for \$20 per hundred and the other for \$16 per hundred. Sample No. 1 tests as follows:

Weed seeds, none.

Chaff and dirt, none.

Germination, 94 per cent perfect.

Sample No. 2 tests:

Weed seed, seven per cent, much of which is sweet clover which is not very noticeable to the average farmer.

Chaff and dirt, two per cent.

Germination, 80 per cent perfect.

If you buy 100 pounds of No. 1 you get 94 pounds of seed that will grow at a cost of \$20, or a cost of \$21.28 for 100 pounds of perfect seed.

For No. 2 you pay \$16 for 71 pounds of perfect seed, or \$22.54 for 100 pounds of perfect seed.

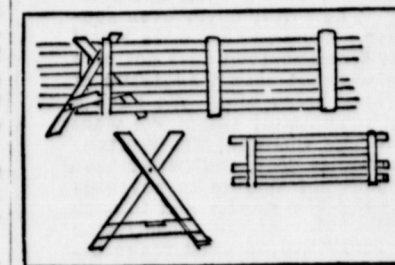
In the above case you pay \$1.26 for the privilege of planting seven pounds of weed seed on your farm.

Even greater variations than the above can be given. Every man should know how good the seed is that he is planting.

MOVABLE FENCE FOR SHEEP

Temporary Arrangement Made of Boards Solidly Nailed Together, Will Keep Animals In.

A movable fence for soiling sheep is made in panels as seen in the illustration. The panels are ten feet long,



Temporary Fence for Sheep.

made of four-inch boards solidly nailed together. After this fence is once put up, sheep or hogs are not likely to overturn it. A fence three and one-half feet high will turn most flocks.

BUYING NEW COWS FOR DAIRY

Animals Who Have Lost Capacity for Handling Home-Grown Roughage Should Be Avoided.

In buying new cows for the dairy one should buy from farmers who practice rational methods of feeding, preferably from those who do not feed too much grain and rich concentrates.

Many cows have been fed so much grain that they have lost their capacity for handling home-grown roughage.

Such cows are no longer profitable dairy producers and should be avoided when buying new cows for the dairy.

FACTS ABOUT POTASH

Made No Perceptible Difference When Used for Wheat.

Exact Results Not Yet Obtainable—Lime in Wood Ashes Has Marked Effect on All Plants of the Leguminous Family.

(By A. J. LEGG.)

There is an impression among the farmers generally that a fertilizer should be especially rich in potash. One cause of this is no doubt from the marked effects that wood ashes have on most soils.

A liberal application of wood ashes shows an improvement in crop production on almost any soil. This is usually attributed to the potash contained in the ashes.

An analysis of the ashes usually shows from four to five times as much lime as potash in the ashes, since wood ashes usually contain from



The Nine-Bundle Shock With Single Cap.

five to eight per cent of potash, 35 to 40 per cent of lime, and about two per cent of phosphoric acid.

The marked effect that wood ashes has on almost all plants of the leguminous family seems to indicate that the lime in the ashes has more influence in making the ashes valuable as a fertilizer than the potash does.

Last year our fertilizer dealer put in a bag of fertilizer containing ten per cent of phosphoric acid and six per cent of potash at the same price as what I was buying, which was a 15 per cent available phosphoric acid goods, on condition that I would use it on wheat and compare them side by side.

I put the bag of fertilizer, which contained the potash, in my grain drill, and when it ran out I continued with the superphosphate containing 14 per cent available phosphoric acid, without changing the quantity per acre.

There was no perceptible difference in the growth of the wheat during the growing season. The wheat ripened by July 25. There was no difference in the time of ripening. I could see little, if any, difference between the wheat with and that without the potash.

I showed the wheat to several farmers, and all agreed that if there was any difference between the two plants, that it was in favor of the wheat where the 15 per cent phosphoric acid without potash was applied.

I have not threshed, and cannot give exact results, but it is a plain case that the \$3 per ton which I would have had to pay for the potash would have been a clear loss so far as results on the wheat crop were concerned.

Both kinds of fertilizer were used, so that both plots extended over a dark loamy soil, with some sand at one end and a rather stiff yellowish clay at the other end.

It is usually considered that a loamy, sandy soil is not as well supplied with potash as a clay soil, yet the potash did not show any improvement over the other fertilizer in the loamy soil.

SELECT PIGS FOR BREEDING

Breeder Who Is Not Afraid to Sell Some of Purebreds Will Live Longest in the Business.

The spring pigs will soon be old enough so you can begin to pick out the ones not good enough for breeding purposes.

Don't be afraid to cull closely. The breeder of purebred stock who is not afraid to sell some of his purebreds over the scales will live the longest in the business.

Not only that, but he will have the pleasure of receiving words of commendation from his customers.

Shelled Corn.

Under average conditions in fattening hogs shelled corn is a more economical ration than corn meal and especially when fed dry.

Keep Weeds Down.

"Weeds are sure a nuisance." Yes, but you are doing a good thing to the soil if you keep the weeds down by cultivation.

Declaration of War.

If we are going to declare war, it should be on the weeds and fly breeding places.



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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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teed. Please, let me do your work. I
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Miss Corwin left Saturday for
Carey, Ky., where she will spend
several days before continuing her
visit to Pineville.

Herman Mahaffey made a business
trip to Richmond, Monday.

Thomas Parker, of the Foundation
School Faculty, who has been con-
fined to the College Hospital during
the past week, is able to be about
again.

Jesse Otto Osborn, who has been
quite ill with typhoid, is recover-
ing rapidly.

William Powell's home was the
scene of a Sunday gathering after
the services at Silver Creek in
which five of his friends took part
in a good dinner and an enjoyable
evening.

C. E. meeting Sunday night at
6:15 in the Union Church. Topic:
"Be A Leader; Be A Follower." Ref-
erence: I Sam. 14:1-16; 18:1-4. Lead-
er, Harlan Franklin. Come and be
one of us.

Miss Flora Sweeny, of Pulaski
County, arrived in Berea, Monday
evening to enter the Normal De-
partment.

Miss Lucy H. Holliday, of the class
of '15, writes that she is pleasantly
located at Somerset this year. She
is teaching in the high school of
that place.

FOR SALE.—Three small houses
in Berea. Convenient to either
school. Liberal terms. Reasonable
price. At present bringing 10 per
cent of sale price. L. O. Lester,
Berea, Ky. 60-ad-15.

United Chapel, Saturday, took a
rather unusual aspect. President
Frost has been endeavoring during
the past weeks to institute the cus-
tom of silent prayer in Chapel be-
fore the opening song. Saturday
morning as soon as the students
gathered, instructions were given as
to the manner of entering and all
who would, were asked to engage
in silent prayer after they entered
the building. Then they were dis-
missed, to return again immediately
to their seats in the new way. The
second gathering was a decided im-
provement over those in the past.
Sidney R. Rust left Tuesday even-
ing for several points in the East,
where he goes to represent the Col-
lege.

Goebel Stephens, of the College
Department, is confined to the Col-
lege Hospital with tonsillitis this
week.

The Rev. N. J. Culton, of Rich-
mond, visited friends in Berea, Sun-
day, and preached at the Methodist
Church Sunday evening.

Mrs. A. E. Todd, who has been vis-
iting in Roanoke, Va., and in the
East during the past summer, re-
turned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Muncy made a
business trip to Louisville last
Friday.

J. M. Hall, of the Normal Depart-
ment, left Monday for Oneida, Ky.,
where he has accepted a position as
teacher of Manual Training in the
schools of that place.

James T. Brown, who spent last
winter at Boone Tavern, arrived in
Berea, Sunday, to live at the Tavern
during the coming winter.

Miss Fannie Bowles, of last year's
graduating class, departed Saturday
for Johnson County, where she has
accepted a position as teacher in the
schools of that County.

Hord Price, of Buckeye, Ky., is
calling on old friends in Berea this
week.

Verne C. Smith, a former student
of the College Department, spent a
few days in Berea last week visiting
friends.

T. J. Coyle, of McKee, Jackson
County, who was kicked by a mule
a short time ago, and quite serious-
ly injured, was brought to Berea
last Saturday for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gabbard, of
Wallaceton, spent the week-end
with B. H. Gabbard and family, on
Center street.

Avoid chilly rooms in the morn-
ing by using Cole's Hot Blast Heat-
ers. They prevent colds and sick-
ness. Welch's ad-15

Miss Nannie Bundren visited with
relatives at Big Hill from Friday
until Tuesday of this week.

Miss Lela Baker went to Big Hill
at the first of the week for a visit
of several days.

Miss Anna Powell was first in
Silverware at the Booster Store.
ad-15.

Miss Laura Spence, who has ty-
phoid fever, was brought to the Col-
lege Hospital last week from her
home at Ionia, Ky.

Mrs. C. H. Burdette and little son
left Wednesday, for a month's visit
with her mother and brother in In-
diana. They were accompanied as
far as Cincinnati by Mr. Burdette.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook, of New-
ton, Kan., are visiting their coun-
sins, Mrs. J. J. Brannaman, and
James W. Stephens, this week.

Frank Vose, from Boston, Mass.,
formerly Bricklaying Foreman, is
in Berea visiting old friends.

After long waiting Kentucky Hall
is becoming a reality. Ground was
broken for this much needed build-
ing Wednesday morning of this
week. It is to be located on North
Campus.

The home of Treasurer and Mrs.
Osborne was a place of entertain-
ment and a sumptuous dinner on
Tuesday evening to their guests:
Dr. and Mrs. Felton, Professor and
Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. E. L.
Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Werten-
berger.

Doctor McAllister went to Sal-
yersville Friday where he addressed
an educational meeting. He return-
ed Sunday night.

Charles Anderson, of the Train-
ing School faculty, was called to
Mt. Vernon Sunday to the bedside
of his brother, who is very ill.

Miss Anna Smith, former secre-
tary to President, arrived in town
Sunday.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Golden and Miss
Sperry went to Winchester Wed-
nesday to make plans for a new
bakery for the Boarding Hall.

FARM FOR SALE

Sixty-nine acres good limestone
land 1/2 mile from Bobtown at jun-
ction of Big Hill and Berea pikes. All
in cultivation. A bargain. Mrs.
Lida Whyland, Berea, Ky., Route 2.
65-ad-18.

COLORED GIRL WANTED

At Boone Tavern for kitchen
work. Apply at Boone Tavern, Be-
rea, Ky. ad-15.

GET YOUR PIANO TUNED

Three years experience with one
of the largest and oldest piano
houses in Cleveland, O. I guarantee
my work. Can furnish the best of
references. I also clean and repair
organs. Try me. L. D. Shatto,
Berea College, Box 321. 64-ad-17.

WANTED

Twenty-five good tie makers to
make ties in Bell County. Good
timber. Good board for \$3 a week.
Will pay 17 1/2 cents a tie. H. C.
Woolf, Winchester, Ky. 66-ad-15

FRANCHISE SOLD

At the regular meeting of the town
council Tuesday night the fran-
chise for stringing and main-
taining wires along the streets
and alleys and public places
of the city of Berea for the purpose
of selling electricity was sold to the
highest bidder at public auction.
The purchasing firm is to be known
as the Isaacs & Baker Co. The
franchise was sold to them for
\$35 on the following terms:

Work is to begin within 60 days
and to be completed within one year.
Berea is a good subject for more
light.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

Rev. English is at home from his
revival at Buckeye, Garrard Co.
The revival resulted in fourteen ad-
ditions to the church by profession
of faith and baptism and five addi-
tions by letter, making a total of
nineteen. Mr. English will occupy
his pulpit Sunday, Oct. 10, then will
go to Lewisburg to carry on a re-
vival of ten days.

All the members of the congrega-
tion and church are urged to come
Wednesday, Oct. 13, to the church
lawn for an all-day service, bring-
ing lunch baskets with them. This
no doubt will be our last gathering
of this kind as a church at our
present site, so let's have a large at-
tendance at this farewell all-day
meeting. The ladies will sew in the
morning; in the afternoon there will
be an informal program given. You
are expected to come.

Oct. 13, from seven to nine p.m.
the B. Y. P. U. will give a social to
all the young folk of the church and
students interested in the work.
Program and refreshments. Come.
The W. M. U. expects to have an
American and Japanese bazaar
Tuesday and Wednesday before
Thanksgiving so save your quarters,

dimes and dollars to help them in
this cause. Place will be announced
later.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

There will be a reception of mem-
bers next Sunday.

The proposed meetings at Harts
were deferred on account of sickness
in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Roberts' Bible Class is taking
up the work of Teachers Training
Course with enthusiasm.

At the teacher's meeting this week,
it was voted to regrade the older
classes. Mrs. Canfield was appoint-
ed to the newly created office of
Recording Secretary.

The Church will be asked to vote
upon certain proposed amend-
ments to the Constitution on Nov. 4.
The Women's Industrial will hold
its first meeting Monday, Oct. 18.

CLIO CLUB MEETING

The Clio Club met September 30th
with Mrs. B. F. Robinson. The sub-
ject for the afternoon's study was
"Austria Hungary." Mrs. W. G.
Best gave an interesting paper on
"Austria in the 19th and 20th Cen-
turies." Mrs. H. E. Taylor gave a
concise and competent review of
Ernest Ludwig's new book "Austria
Hungary and the War." Refresh-
ments were served by the hostess.

MOUNTAIN DAY

By 8:00 o'clock Monday morning,
every one realized that the pleasure
of Mountain Day would have to be
postponed. Rain was falling in tor-
rents. In order to take advantage
of the first suitable day, all classes
rescued Monday. Tuesday morning
was bright and sunny and the stu-
dents heard with pleasure that
Mountain Day would be celebrated.
Almost all of the students sought
the pleasures of an all-day excu-
sion to the hills. Walking parties
left the Ladies Hall early in order
to take advantage of the full day.
Wagon parties started at 8:00 and
10:00 o'clock. By supper time, al-
most every one had returned and
all reported a great time.

WHAT ABOUT THE MATTRESS?

One of the nurses of the State
Tuberculosis Commission went re-
cently to visit a family where, three
days before, there had been a death
from consumption. She found a
moving van taking away from the
house the bedding and mattress on
which the sufferer had long lain
and had died. On inquiry, she
found that this furniture and mat-
tress were to be sold to another
family who, in ignorance of their
danger, were buying it "at their
own risk." Nothing will more
surely spread consumption from one
family to another than the distribu-
tion of bedding and mattresses
used by the victim of the disease.

There are three points to this
little story. First, intelligent, hu-
mane people will not spread sick-
ness to others by selling furniture
and bedding following a case of
contagious disease in the family.
Second, if you are poor and feel that
you must take advantage of bar-
gains in second-hand furniture, you
had better be careful not to buy
sickness and death wrapped up in
an old mattress. Third, every county
should have a full-time health offi-
cer and a visiting nurse to follow
up all cases of tuberculosis, and
prevent the spread of the disease.

KNOCKING

Put the hammer in the locker;
Hide the sounding board likewise;
Anyone can be a knocker;
Anyone can criticize.
Cultivate a manner winning.
Though it hurts your face to
smile,
And seems awkward in the begin-
ning,
Be a booster for a while.
Let the blacksmith do the pound-
ing:

That's the way he draws pay:
You don't get a cent for hounding
Saint and sinner night and day.
Just for solid satisfaction,
Drop a kind word in the slot,
And I'll warn't you'll get action
On your effort on the spot.
Kindness always beats kicking;
Mirth is better than a frown,
Don't waste your time picking,
Flaws with bro's who are down
And it isn't distressing.
If you give a little boost
To the man whom fate is pressing
When the chick comes to roost.
—Exchange.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Also Houses and Lots in Berea
Any one thinking of purchasing a
farm located near Berea College
would do well to call upon John F.
Dean, Cashier of Berea Bank & Trust
Company. He has a number of
farms listed for sale at reasonable

Take a
Jessell Orderlie
Tonight
It will act as a laxative in the
morning
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

See GAINES & HIGGS for

(SUCCESSORS TO A. R. CORNETT)

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky



FLOUR FROM THE MILL

direct to us is naturally cleaner than
if it has been subjected to many
handlings. Cleanliness, however, is
not its only virtue. It bakes better,
and goes farther than any other
flour we know. If you make good
bread now, try our flour and make
better. You'll save a little, too, be-
cause you can make the same sized
loaf with less flour.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT

BEREA ROLLER MILLS, BEREA, KY.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Meat Meat & GroceryWe have a complete line of High Class and
Staple Groceries.Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal always
on hand.

We dress chickens to order.

We have the best of Fruits and Candies.

We endeavor to please

JOE W. STEPHENS

prices, all located within a radius
of five miles of Berea. Some bargain
prices can be had in town property
just at this time. Call on or write
Berea Bank & Trust Company, Be-
rea, Ky., Main street, near the Hotel.

ing as we do, believing as we do;
and frequently enough we delight in
cheating ourselves, in pretending
that they are what they are not.
I recall such an instance in my
own life."

IT CAN BE DONE

Lester: Say, Pa, what is diplom-
acy?
Pa: My son, diplomacy is the art
of making people apologize to you
after you have done them an in-
jury.—September Woman's Home
Companion.

YOUR REAL FRIENDS SHOULD
NOT ALWAYS APPROVE OF YOU

In the September Woman's Home
Companion Anne Bryan McCall
writing a "Tower Room Talk" en-
titled "Our Ideals of Friendship"
says in part:

"One of the most common stan-
dards that we employ requires that
our friends shall always and with-
out fail approve of us.

"But now hear what Emerson
says of friendship. He is not set-
tling down any personal ideal, mind
you, but a very high and general
one. He says: 'A friend is one
who makes us be our best.'

"Too often we want our friends
to be not their best but what we in-
dividually would prefer them to be.
Sometimes we want them to be a
mere repetition of ourselves, think-

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m.	3:54 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:37 p. m.	12:25 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passen-
gers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:45 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take
on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and
points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA	4:55 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

Buy That Monument

from us. We have our money
invested in a stock of marble
and granite and

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE

"The Quality Shop"

Jno. Harwood, Mgr.

Berea Ky.



MORE COUPONS

A chance for the faithful Booster to secure some cou-
pons without any expense whatever and only a little extra ef-
fort. Now this is our own "do-in's." The editor never even sug-
gested this to us and for that matter no one in this wide world
said a word to us about it, and Mr. Wertenberger does not give
us one cent for doing this, and we will not accept anything of
value for any new subscriber this may bring him. We have a
selfish object in view, however, and it is simply this: We want
to increase the subscription list of The Citizen. Mr. Werten-
berger is giving us a very good paper, as good and better than
most of its kind; in fact, the cost does not amount to anything
when compared to its real value to the community and to each
subscriber. He could not live on the value of the subscription
list alone IF IT WAS ALL PURE PROFIT. He must make his
profit on the advertising, jobwork, etc., and this is where our
selfish object comes in: we advertise and spend money every
week to do so; if the subscription list can be increased by at
least 100 more names it will make our advertising and the ad-
vertising of each patron of The Citizen much more effective than
it is now.

A good many people who do not now take The Citizen should
do so for patriotic reasons alone, but all may rest assured you
will get value received for each \$1.00 you spend for a subscrip-
tion to The Citizen

Our proposition is simply this, and this is giving each and
every Booster in the club an equal chance.

FOR EACH NEW SUBSCRIPTION THAT ANY BOOSTER SE-
CURES TO THE CITIZEN FOR ONE YEAR, WE WILL GIVE
5,000 BOOSTER COUPONS.

These subscriptions must be paid in advance and we have
arranged with Mr. Wertenberger to O. K. each and every new
subscription as such, and when you present to us the name and
Mr. Wertenberger's O. K. of a bona fide new subscription we will
deliver the 5,000 coupons to you. The proposition holds good
until the end of the Booster Club Campaign. TEN more weeks
for the Booster Club Campaign.

Mrs. J. M. Early

THE BOOSTER STORE

Berea Is Really Five Great Schools — Best Education for Every Comer

C. G. DEGMAN

"The Square Deal Man"

Berea, Ky.

Phone 65



Why Not Make Your Surplus Cash Earn You Something

At this season of the year your money is coming in and you are looking for a safe place to leave it. We can offer you absolute safety and allow it to earn you 4% interest. No mortgages to foreclose, no attorney fees to pay, and ready to use when you want it.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street

Berea, Kentucky



The Mohawk \$5.00

You'll Buy Comfort

when you get a pair of our Florsheim Shoes—

Florsheims are made over "Natural Shape" lasts in every up-to-the-minute style, also in straight and wide toe lasts for those who make ease the first consideration.

You'll buy comfort when you come here for shoes.

J. B. Richardson
Berea, Kentucky



A "BEREA" IN SOUTH AMERICA

The plan for establishing a Berea in South America, which had its inception with members of the Student Volunteer Movement, is being developed persistently. During the year plans have been matured for a Congress of Christian Work in Latin America which will be held in Panama, February next. This will be followed by a series of regional conferences, nine in number, covering all the field of Latin America.

Berea people, old students, are amongst the prime movers for this work. A series of large maps are being prepared by A. Whittemore Boggs, who is assisted by Louis Karnosh, both working under the direction of Professor Beach, of Yale. The Berea people who are especially interested in addition to those named are Messrs. Davison, Imrie, the Lichtwardt brothers, Todd, Miss Porter, and Mr. Crouch.

The particular aim of the ex-Berea students is to establish a mission-school, one or more, which shall do for the young people of Latin America what Berea is doing for Appalachian America. Tall oaks from little acorns grow.

Only those who make clean money and do clean things win success.—Robert Collyer.

CONVENTION NOTES

At the united meeting of the Mountain Conference Friday morning, Secretary Vaughn presided. Professor E. F. Dizney, of Evans, Ky., spoke on the "Conditions and Progress in Harlan County." Miss Collette told a very interesting story of her social-settlement work at Carey, Ky. Professor John F. Smith treated the theme "The Country Church and School Problem." Professor Smith has had wide experience in the Appalachian Mountains and spoke interestingly and instructively. He told of the economic outlook of the mountains, of the increasing population, of the decreasing resources, and of the necessity of co-operation between the educational and religious forces working in the southern highlands. After the speakers had finished, a general round-table discussion was held in which several members of the Convention participated.

Dr. H. H. Cherry, president of the Western Kentucky State Normal School at Bowling Green, addressed the Mountain Conference at the chapel hour last Wednesday. The subject of his address was, "Community Patriotism." Patriotism as it applies to the community and to the individual was discussed in a learned and thoughtful manner. The illustration of the little girl learning to swim will be especially remembered by those who were present. Such an address added materially to the success of the great convention.

Thursday evening Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, the founder of the famous Moonlight Schools, spoke to the Convention on her favorite subject, "The Moonlight Schools." She told of the awful conditions which lead to the establishment of these schools and of the opposition which the founders were compelled to face. Just five years ago, the moonlight schools were originated by Mrs. Stewart in Rowan County. Today almost every county in Kentucky has its moonlight schools and seventeen States have decided to conduct them. In the counties where they are established, they are effectively stamping out illiteracy. One could have had no better opportunity to get first-hand information concerning these schools than to have heard Mrs. Stewart.

Sunday evening the closing meeting of the Convention was held. It took the place of the regular Sunday evening chapel service. The program was in charge of the Mountain Volunteer Band. Samuel Rice, the president of the Band, presided. The program consisted of several short speeches, as follows:

"Temptations of the Mountain Student." — Professor Clark.
"The Field." — Edward Cook.
"The Mountains of Scotland." — McCoy Franklin.
"The Mountains Fifty Years Hence." — Miss Maude Parson.
"The Great Things of the Convention." — Professor Smith.

LICHTWARDT AMONG THE MEDICAL STUDENTS

The Medical colleges of the country have offered a hard field for the Y. M. C. A. But those who know Hartman Lichtwardt and how he pushed the Sunday-school work at Blue Lick, will not be surprised to learn that he has at last succeeded in organizing a Y. M. C. A. among the medical students of Detroit, a good, a much needed work, and Lichtwardt is just the man to do it. Death Comes to One of Winchester's

New students should subscribe for The Citizen and send it home. We will save you time and expense in getting all the news of Berea, yourself (if you do anything worth while) and the other fellows. See one of our agents and give him your name and \$1.50 and get one of our Citizen Fountain Pens and The Citizen for one year.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

A LETTER FROM THE NEWLY ELECTED JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R. OF OUR NATION

Washington D. C., Oct. 2, 1915.

Dear Citizen Readers: Many of you who will learn through the papers about the great G. A. R. Encampment held here this week, the splendid parade of Wednesday, etc., will want to know more about my race for a high National Office.

The Kentucky Encampment had indorsed me for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the third place in point of rank, in the G. A. R. of the Nation. There were several candidates. Having decided to try for the office I put up the best fight I could do in an honorable way, by sending out printed bills and writing letters to every State.

It turned out to be the most lively contest in the Encampment Convention, which occupied Thursday and Friday. I gave my time and strength largely to the management of the campaign. There was this obstacle, — that a past Department Commander of Kentucky was honored with this office only three years ago. After the election of captain E. R. Monfort, of Cincinnati, as Commander-in-Chief, there was the added drawback that I lived only 130 miles from him.

When the election came on Friday afternoon, five candidates were placed in nomination. Two of these, I. S. Litzburg, of Delaware, and C. H. Welch, of Oregon, had but little support. On the first ballot, the vote of the others was as follows: I. C. Everest, of Illinois, — 183. E. K. Russ, of Louisiana, — 253. LeVant Dodge, of Kentucky, — 341. Captain Everest was then withdrawn; and on the roll-call of states, for the second ballot, I defeated our good comrade, Russ, now for the sixth time Commander of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, by a majority of 191. Apparently the result of this lively campaign indicates either that I stand well with the G. A. R. men who go to our National Conventions, or that I managed my canvass with some skill. I wonder which I can refer to with the less appearance of vanity!

The National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps occupied the same two days. Mrs. Dodge was a member of the National Executive Board, and was busily engaged in W. R. C. business. On the floor of their convention she made an appeal for aid to needy students who seek education at Berea. She won hearty applause, and secured an appropriation for one hundred dollars for a scholarship in Berea College.

LeVant Dodge.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday evening was led by Professor Rumold. After the song service, he spoke on the subject, "Who Is A Man?" The topic was handled in such a manner as only Professor Rumold could handle it. He drew repeatedly on his experience in the West to illustrate the different points. At the close of the hour every one felt that he had a new conception of what it really means to be a man.

ENGAGE ROOMS FOR WINTER

The attendance of students for the Winter Term will be closely limited by the lack of buildings to accommodate the increased number of students. All young people desiring to attend any department of Berea College the coming winter should write at once, sending the dollar deposit for a room. Address: Marshall Vaughn, Secretary.

KENTUCKY HALL BEGUN!

Ground was broken for Kentucky Hall on Wednesday, and the construction will be pushed vigorously with the hope that the basement and first story, fitted with a temporary roof, may be used for the Winter Term.

Dr. Ferguson, Professor of Philosophy in the College, is undertaking to raise the balance of the funds needed, and is finding some generous responses in Richmond, Lexington and Winchester.

True wealth does not consist in the possession of gold and silver, but in the judicious use of them. —Napoleon.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction; and to keep himself unspotted before the world. — James 1:27.

If any of you lack wisdom let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. — James 1:5.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of your youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. — Eccl. 12:1.

Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment, therefore put away sorrow from thy heart and put away evil from thy flesh. — Eccl. 11:9, 10.

THINGS TO FORGET

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,

A leader of men, marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud

Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away

In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day

In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display,

Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong dismay,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy

Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,

That will wipe out a smile or the least way annoy

A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

—Author Unknown.

WEIGHING THE BABY

In the October Woman's Home Companion we find the following is a simple, but accurate scheme, devised by a contributor, for weighing a baby:

"I have so often been amazed to hear people trying to devise a way to weigh the baby — tying him in a towel, and using various devices. Why not step on the scales with the baby in your arms, and then without him? The difference is the baby's weight. Like many other things, 'it is easy when you know how.'"

FOR A NATIONAL CHILD LABOR LAW

Connecticut Manufacturer Favors A 16-Year Limit

"We need a national law that will keep all children in school until they are 16," D. H. Warner, one of the largest manufacturers in Connecticut, told a representative of the National Child Labor Committee the other day. Mr. Warner is the head of the Warner Bros. Corset Co., of Bridgeport, who recently put his 4,000 employees on a 48-hour week although the State law permits him to operate 55 hours a week.

"The manufacturer who employs children of 14 or 15 does not benefit himself because children are not good workers; he does not benefit the community because he harms the child, and it is the good of the community, not the individual manufacturer, that must be considered in this question of child labor."

"I never employ children under 16 if I can get older workers because I consider the years between 14 and 16 the most impressionable ones of a child's life and I know that the factory influence is a bad one, no matter how careful the employer may be. Those years should be spent in school and in the open, not in the factory where physical, mental, moral and financial growth is stunted. If we must have men with a college education in the executive positions, it is equally necessary to have a proportionate amount of training through the entire force. I find it extremely difficult to get intelligent girls for responsible positions. I have tried to train them, but their lack of education makes it impossible for them to go beyond

certain point.

"It is true, of course, that poverty makes it necessary for some children to go to work before they are 16. I think it might be advisable to permit exemptions to the 16-year limit for such children who are over 14 and are declared physically fit for work by a physician. Cases of actual poverty are not very numerous, however. Many children are sent to work because their parents are not poor, but avaricious."

HEALTH NEWS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The United States Public Health Service and the various health agencies of this country are working to prolong the average duration of life. In this they are obeying the desire for existence which is the strongest instinct of mankind. Only a small proportion of the human race rounds out its tour of duty on this earth. Some people are born with poor bodies which they treat well. Barring accidents they can live to a ripe old age. Some people are born with good bodies which they treat badly and some people are born with poor bodies which they treat badly. They don't last long.

It is recorded that in Yorkshire in 1501, Henry Jenkins was born. He died in 1670, cut off at the age of 169. He remembered well the battle of Flodden Field. This occurred in 1513, when he was 12 years of age. The Register of Chancery and other courts show the administration of oaths to him 140 years prior to his death. He gave deposition as witness when he was 157. In his young manhood, when he was a little over 100, he was a remarkable swimmer.

The term "old age" too frequently is another name for the falling due of the debts of youth. Over-eating, over-drinking, over-playing, over-working, these are drafts on the bank of Nature which sooner or later must be met. Sometimes the day of reckoning can be put off a little bit, but Dame Nature will not be wheeled out of her claim.

The remarkable thing about Henry Jenkins is the fact that he has left behind him no rules of living which would enable one to duplicate his feat. In this he showed great self-repression. As a matter of fact there is no royal road to old age and it is not to be attained by a particular dietary or regimen of life. Perhaps the best rule may be expressed in one word, "Moderation." Moderation in food, moderation in drink, moderation in the joys and worries of life, moderation in work, moderation in recreation, equanimity of the mind, the soul and the body. These make for long tenure of life.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Citizen, published weekly, at Berea, Kentucky, for October 1, 1915.

Editor, Wm. G. Frost, Berea, Ky.
Managing Editor, C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

Business Manager, C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

Publisher, C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.)
Berea Publishing Company.
Wm. G. Frost, Berea, Ky., 30 per cent.

C. H. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky., 40 per cent.

H. E. Taylor, Berea, Ky., 30 per cent.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.)
(Berea College holds certain promissory notes against the corporation.)

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

C. H. Wertenberger,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1915,
Ellen R. Raymond,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires at close of 1915-16 Legislature.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

Caney to Clay City in large barrels. The plant at Clay City will serve as the finishing plant and is well located as Red River makes a large bend there which furnishes plenty of water.

It is expected the supplies of the Clay City plant will for the most part be purchased in Winchester. A large number of skilled men will be employed.

The manufacture of dyes in this country has become quite an industry since the European war broke out, as the supply from Germany is now shut off. It seems like a plant or two might be persuaded to locate in Winchester if the proper method were used to lay this city's advantages before the right people. — Winchester Sun.

TROOPERS GO TO AID OF SERBIA

(Continued from Page One)

effecting Bulgarian subjects in Russia, or will the Bulgarian minister to Russia, M. Madjorow, be expelled. We will be permitted to remain undisturbed, although no official relations will be maintained with him as the representative of King Ferdinand.

It is further explained that France and Great Britain did not join in the ultimatum to Bulgaria because these governments recognized the predominance of Russia in the Balkans and her moral claims upon the gratitude of the Balkan peoples.

The French infantry attacks were continued in Artois with great energy. Slight gains were made, the most important being at the intersection of five highways south of Givenchy, and numerous German counter attacks were repulsed. But in Champagne there was a complete cessation of infantry fighting, although the heavy artillery firing was more thunderous than for several days.

The ground won at the five highways in Artois had to be relinquished because of a fierce German counter attack, but elsewhere the Germans were kept at bay.

A lively artillery engagement developed in the Vosges near Hartmannswiller Kopf and at the French positions east of Colles Sur Plaine, a strong German attack was thrown back.

FOR A NATIONAL RILEY DAY

(Continued from Page One)

Mr. Lane called attention to the fact that Mr. Riley and Mr. Howells are the two last survivors of a generation of literary men who were distinctive American, and who did much in poetry and prose to reveal the characteristics of American life.

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LAHOMA

BY
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

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CHAPTER II.

The Last Wagon.

WILLOCK believed now the story that Henry Gledware had reiterated in accents of abject terror. Surely this was the "last wagon" in that train which Red Kimball had attacked the morning before. Impossible as it had seemed to the highwaymen, Gledware must have been warned of the attack in time to turn about and lash his horses out of danger of discovery. At this spot Gledware had cut loose the horses, mounted one with his stepdaughter, leaving the other to go at will. This, then, was the mother of that child whose arm had lain in warm confidence about his neck. On hands and knees Willock crept to the other mattress and lifted the margin of the large white cloth.

His hand moved stealthily, slowly. Catching sight of something that faintly gleamed at the collar of the dress, he hesitated. His determination to examine the countenance was as firm as ever, but his impulse to put it off as long as possible was even stronger. He bent down to look closer at the ornament. It was a round breastpin of onyx and pearl set in a heavy rim of gold. The warm wind, tempered by approaching night to a grateful balminess, stirred the cloth between his fingers. He stared as if lost in profound meditation. That pin resembled one his mother used to wear, and somehow the soothing touch of the wind reminded him of her hand on his forehead. He might have gone back home if she had not died long ago.

He searched the wagon for a spade. It was found in the box fastened to the end of the wagon, and with the spade in the gathering darkness he dug a grave near the mountain side. When the sand was smoothed over the place he carried thither quantities of heavy stones and broken blocks of granite to preserve the body from wild beasts.

It was dark when the heap of stones had been arranged in the form of a low pyramid; but, though he had not tasted food for twenty-four hours, he lingered beside the grave, his head bent as if still struggling with those unwelcome memories of the long ago. At last, as if forced by a mysterious power against which he could no longer resist, he sank upon his knees.

"O God," he prayed aloud, "take care of the little girl!"

He waited, but no more words would come.

It came over him with disconcerting suddenness that he had lost a great deal of time and that every moment spent in the covered wagon was fraught with imminent danger. It was not in his mind that the band of highwaymen might discover his hiding place. Knowing them as he did, he was sure they would not come so far from their haunts or from the Santa Fe trail in pursuit of him. But the Indians roamed the Panhandle, as much at home there as in their reservations, and here they were much more dangerous. Had no savage eye discerned that wagon during the brilliant August day?

It was a disquieting fancy. Willock told himself that had such been the case his scalp lock would not still adorn his own person. For all that, he was eager to be gone. Instead of eating in the wagon he wrapped up some food in a bread cloth, placed this with a few other articles in a tarpaulin, among them powder and shot, and, having lifted the keg of water to one shoulder and the rope bound tarpaulin to the other, he left the wagon with a loaded gun in his hand.

Twilight had faded to starlight, and the mountain range stood blackly defined against the glittering stars. It was easy to find his way, for on the level sands there were no impediments, and when the mountain was reached a low divide offered him easy passage up the ascent. For the most part the slopes were gradual, and in steeper places ledges of granite, somewhat like giant stairs, assisted him to the highest ridge. From this vantage point he could see the level plain stretching away on the farther side.

A second ridge was not so high as the outer wall, and he paused here, feeling more secure.

The fugitive was not interested in the dimly defined shapes about him. His attention had been attracted by a crevice in the smooth rock ledge at his feet. This ledge, barren of vegetation and as level as a slab of rough marble, showed a long black line like a crack in a stone pavement. At the man's feet the crevice was perhaps two feet wide.

Presently he set the keg and the tarpaulin ball on the ground, not to rest his shoulders, but in order to sink on his knees beside the crevice. He put his face down over it, listening, peering, but making no discovery. Then he unwound the lariat from about his waist, tied it to the rope that had been a halter and, having fastened a stone to one end, lowered it into the

black space. The length of the lariat slipped through his fingers and the rope was following when suddenly the rock found lodgment at the bottom. On making this discovery he drew up the lariat, opened the cloth containing the food and began to eat rapidly and with evident excitement.

When the first cravings of appetite were partly satisfied he left his baker's bread and bacon on a stone, tied up the rest of the food in its cloth, rolled this in the tarpaulin and lowered it by means of the lariat into the crevice. Then, having tied the end of the rope to the gun barrel, he placed the gun across the crevice and swung himself down into the gloom.

The walls of the crevice were so close together that he was able to steady his knees against them, but as he neared the bottom they widened perceptibly. His first act on setting foot to the stone flooring was to open the tarpaulin, draw forth a candle and a box of matches and strike a light. The chamber of granite in which he stood was indeed narrow, but full of interest and romance. The floor was about the same width in all its length, wide enough for Willock, tall as he was, to stretch across the passage. It extended perhaps a hundred feet into the heart of the rock, showing the same smooth walls on either side. The ceiling, however, was varied, as the outward examination had promised. Overhead the stars were seen at ease through the two feet of space at the top, but as he carried his candle forward this opening decreased, to be succeeded presently by a roof, at first of jumbled stones crushed together by outward weight, then of a smooth red surface extending to the end.

The floor was the same everywhere save at its extremities. At the point of Willock's descent it dipped away in a narrow line that would not have admitted a man's body. At the other end, where he now stood, it suddenly gave way to empty space. It came to an end so abruptly that there was no means of discovering how deep was the narrow abyss beyond. Possibly it descended a sheer 300 feet, the depth of the ridge at that place. On the smooth floor which melted to nothingness with such sinister and startling suddenness, the candlelight revealed the skeleton of a man lying at the margin of the unknown depths. Mingled with the bones that had fallen apart with the passing of centuries was a drawn sword of blackened hilt and rusted blade—a sword of old Spanish make—and in the dust of a rotted purse lay a small heap of gold coins of strange design.

"Well, pard," said Brick Willock grimly, "you come here first and much obliged to you. You've told me two things—that once in here no getting out—unless you bring along your ladder, and what's better still, nobody has been here since you come, or that wouldn't be my money! And now having told me all you got to say, my cavalier, I guess we'd better part." He raked the bones into a heap and dashed them into the black gulf. He did not hear them when they struck bottom, and the sinister silence gave him an odd thrill. He shook his head. "If I ever roll out of bed here," he said, "me and you will spend the rest of the time together, pardner."

He did not linger for idle speculation, but drew himself up his dangling rope, and in a short time was once more outside the place of refuge. Always on the lookout for possible watchers, he snatched up his bread and meat and ate as he hastened over the outer ridge and down the rugged side toward the wagon. Here he filled a box with canned provisions and a side of bacon, and on top of this he secured a sack of flour. It made a heavy burden, but his long sleep had restored him to his wonted strength, and he could not be sure but this trip to the wagon would be his last. With some difficulty he hoisted the box to his herculean shoulder, and, grasping a spade and an ax in his disengaged hand, toiled upward to his asylum.

On another trip he brought a mattress, blankets and dishes. Then he was beginning to feel the weariness of the morning return, and the load that cleaned out the wagon bed left him so exhausted that he fell down on the ground beside the crevice, having thrown in his booty. Here, with his gun at his side and a pistol in his hand, he fell fast asleep.

He lay there like a man of stone until some inner consciousness began beating at the door of his senses, warning him that in no great time the moon would rise. He started up in a state of dazed bewilderment, staring at the solemn stars, the vague outlines of giant rocks about him and the limitless sea of darkness that flowed away from the mountain top indicating, but not defining, the surrounding prairie.

"Get up from here!" Willock commanded himself. He obeyed rather stiffly, but when he was on his feet, ax in hand, he made the trip to the wagon nearly enough. As he drew near he saw gray shadows slipping

away. They were wolves. He shouted at them disdainfully and without pause began removing the canvas from over the wagon. When that was done his terrific blows resolved the wagon bed to separated boards, somewhat splintered, but practically intact. By means of the wrench he removed the wheels and separated the parts of the wagon frame. Always, when he had obtained enough for a load, he made that toilsome journey to his retreat. He took the four wheels at one time, rolling them one by one, lifting them singly from ledge to ledge.

When he awoke a bar of sunshine which at first he mistook for an outcropping of Spanish gold glowed against the granite wall of his mountain top retreat. He rose in leisurely fashion. Henceforth there would be plenty of time, years of it, running to waste with useless days. After eating and partaking sparingly of the brackish water of the keg he nailed together two long sideboards of the dismembered wagon, and, having secured these end to end, he fastened in parallel strips to the surface short sticks as steps to his ladder. This finished, he made a rope ladder. The ladder of boards was for use in leaving the cave. The rope ladder, which he meant to hide under some boulder near the crevice, could be used in making the descent.

Fastening the rope ladder about his waist, he scaled the boards and on reaching the top cast them down. First he looked at all about, but no living creature was in sight. "This is just to my hand," he said aloud, seeking a suitable hiding place for the rope ladder; "I always did despise company."

He stood at the center of an enormous horseshoe formed on the southwest by the range curving farther toward the south and on his left hand by the same range sweeping in a quarter circle toward the southeast. The mouth of this granite half circle was opened to the south, at least a quarter mile in width, but on his left a jutting spur almost at right angles to the main range and some hundreds of yards apart from his position shut across the space within the horseshoe bend in such fashion that an observer standing on the plain would have half his view of the inner concave expanse shut off, except that part of the high north wall that towered above the spur.

Nor was this all. Behind the perpendicular arm or spur that ran out into the sea of mesquite rose a low hill that was itself in the nature of an inner spur, although since it failed to reach the mountain it might be regarded as a



"I always did despise company."

long flat island surrounded by the calm green tide. This innermost arm or island was so near the mountain that the entrance to it opened into a curved inner world of green, was narrow and strongly protected. The cove thus formed presented a level floor of ten or twelve acres, and it was directly down into this cove that Willock gazed. It looked so peaceful and secure and its openness to the sunshine was so alluring that Willock resolved to descend the steep wall. To do so at that point was impracticable, but the ridge was unequal and not far to the right sank to a low divide, while to the left a deep gully thickly set with cedars, elms, scrub oaks and thorn trees invited him with its steep but not difficult channel to the ground.

"Here's a choice," observed Willock as he turned toward the divide. "Guess I'll go by the front and save the back stairs for an emergency." The gully was his back stairs. He was beginning to feel himself rich in architectural possibilities. When he reached the plain he was outside of a line of hummocks that effectually hid the cove from sight, more effectually because of a dense grove of pecans that stood on either side of the grass grown dunes. Instead of crossing the barrier he started due south for the outer prairie, and when at last he stood midway between the wide jaws of the mountain horseshoe he turned and looked intently toward the cove.

It was invisible, and his highest hopes were realized. Willock now advanced on the cove and found himself presently in a snug retreat that would have filled with delight the heart of the most desperate highwayman or the most timid settler.

No horsemen could enter the cove save by means of a low trench, cut as by the hand of man in the granite hill, and as Indian horsemen were the only enemies to be dreaded, his watchfulness need be concentrated only on that one point. "Nothing like variety," observed Willock cheerfully. "This will do capital for my summer home! I'm going to live like a lord—while I'm living."

The next day he began assorting the contents of his granite home, moving to the task with conscientious slowness, stopping a dozen times to make excursions into the outside world. By diligent economy of his working moments he succeeded in covering almost two weeks in the labor of putting his house into order. His bedroom was next to the barricade that separated the long stone excavation from the bottomless abyss. Divided from the bedroom by an imaginary line was the storeroom of provisions.

In arranging his retreat he had left undisturbed the wagon tongue, which was for use in making a dugout in the cove.

To this enterprise he was prompted not only by a desire to vary his monotonous days, but to insure safety from possible foes. Should a skulking savage, or, what would be worse, a stray member of the robber band, catch sight of him among the hills the spy would spread the news among his fellows. A relentless search would be instituted, and, even if Willock succeeded in escaping, the band would not rest till it had discovered his hiding place. If they came on the dugout their search would terminate, and his home in the crevice would escape investigation, but if there was no dugout to satisfy curiosity the crevice would most probably be explored.

Transporting the timbers across a mile of ridges and granite troughs was no light work, and when his tools and material were in the cove the digging of the dugout was protracted because of the closeness of water to the surface. At last he succeeded in excavating the cellar at a spot within a few yards of the mountain. He leveled down the walls till he had a chamber about twelve feet square. Over this he placed the wagon tongue, converting it into the ridgepole, which he set upon forks cut from the nearby cedars. Having trimmed branches of the trees in the grove, he laid them as close together as possible, slanting from the ridgepole to the ground, and over these laid the cedar branches. This substantial roof he next covered with dirt, heaping it up till no glimpse of wood was visible under the hard packed dome.

Of the sideboards he fashioned a rude frame, then a door to stand in it, fitted into grooves that it might be pushed and held into place without hinges.

Later he strode forth from the only exit of the cave and skirted the southern wall of the range, looking for game. It was late in the afternoon when he returned. He descended the dirt steps and set the door to one side. Without at first understanding why, he became instantly aware that some one had been there during his absence.

(To be Continued.)

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD.

Attorney Who Will Defend Harry K. Thaw.



Photo by American Press Association.

She Was Wise.

A student took a lovely young woman to the theater the other night. He busted himself buying the tickets and he didn't enjoy the show much, because he kept thinking that maybe she would expect him to take her into the drug store and buy her something before they took the car for home.

So soon as the performance was over he said:

"Have you been reading all these dreadful exposures of drug store beverages in the Home Muckraker? It's awfully interesting. Doctor Wiley tells of how a young woman went to a soda fountain, drank a popular drink and dropped dead."

"How tragic!" murmured the girl, with shining eyes. "Let's you and I go in and take a drink and die together! Won't that be romantic?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Economic Thought.

"I am convinced," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that we should save largely on dentists' bills if we should buy each of the children one of those new pyrotechnic tooth brushes."

Life's Little Jest



Somewhat Different.

"I have just finished reading an account of how they burned heretics at the stake in ancient times," said the moralizer. "Such barbarism would not be tolerated in this enlightened age." "No, indeed!" rejoined the demoralizer. "The modern heretic is let off with a roast in the religious journals."

The Real Test.

"I don't see how that little Mrs. Grumpy can seem so well satisfied with her husband. He never kisses her or shows her any mark like that, of affection."

"Maybe not, but he gives her spending money without her ever having to ask for it."

It Would Seem So.

Old Skinner—Yes, I advertised for a handy man to work about the premises. I want a man who doesn't chew, smoke, drink or gamble.

Applicant—And the wages?

Old Skinner—Six dollars a week.

Applicant—Huh! I guess you want a man that doesn't eat, either.

An Amateur.

Polly—He doesn't know anything about the little niceties of paying attention to a girl.

Dolly—Why, I saw him tying your shoestring!

Polly—Yes; but he tied it in a double knot so it couldn't come untied again.—Judge.

What He Was Thinking Of.

Mrs. Bacon—I see to obtain absolute quiet a Dutch scientist has had three rooms constructed, one inside another, and has created vacuums between the walls.

Mr. Bacon—Oh, well, every married man couldn't afford to go to that expense, dear.

NO GOAT MILK FOR HER.



"I got his goat." "I don't see what good that does, when we use cow's milk."

Dead Letters.

A legislative act, though fair, May oft be far from strong. We pass a law with patient care, And then pass it along.

Still At It.

"The British militant suffragettes say they want to work like men for the government instead of smashing windows."

"I see. They are going, instead, to smash traditions."

In Jail.

Lady Philanthropist—I am sure want, not crime, brought you here. Were you not pinched by poverty, my poor man?

Convict—No'm; I was pinched by a cop.

He Was Right.

"My doctor told me I would have to quit eating so much meat."

"Did you laugh him to scorn?"

"I did at first; but when he sent in his bill I found he was right."

Christening a Motor Car.

"What kind of a car has Bliggins?" "I call it a serio-comic," replied Miss Cayenne. "You don't know whether it ought to make you laugh or feel sympathetic."

Have to Be Called For.

"Do you believe there is any truth in the saying that all things come to him who waits?"

"I believe more things wait for him who comes."

Its New Rendering.

"Don't you hate to see a child come into the room with a dirty face?" "Yes, I believe in the old adage: Children should be clean, not smeared."

THE COUNTERSIGN.

A Scottish territorial was having his first experience of night duty and was feeling a little nervous. The password was "discount."

In the darkest of the small hours a black form suddenly stepped up to him.

"Wh-wh-who goes there?" he challenged.

"Friend," was the reply.

"Advance, f-f-friend and give the d-d-discount."

Exposed to Temptation.

"I hope you will be happy, Mary," said the mistress to her maid, who was leaving to get married.

"Thank you, ma'am. My young man is very steady, considering his environment."

"What does he do, Mary?"

"He's valet to a young millionaire, ma'am."

Paw Knew 'Em Both.

Little Lemuel—What is a pessimist, paw?

Paw—A pessimist, son, is a man who meets trouble half way.

Little Lemuel—And what is an optimist?

Paw—An optimist is a man who doesn't meet trouble at all if he sees it first.

NOT UP TO DATE.



Father—Well, my boy, I don't know of any way to make a living honestly except by working for it.

Son—Oh! spruce up, dad, and shake those obsolete ideas of yours.

Angel Johnny.

Johnny, with a thirst for gore, Nailed the baby to the floor. Mother said, with a weary shrug: "Johnny, dear, don't spoil the rug."

Underwear for Father.

"No, that ain't loud enough. I want the loudest underwear ever made!"

"What for, no one ever sees it."

"I want it so loud that I'll be able to find it mornings when it's got my wife's and all the children's clothes piled on top of it."

Would Mean Something.

"Most of these city flags are very inappropriate, it seems to me."

"Think so?"

"Now, take Boston, for instance. With a pot of beans and a couple of codfish you could fix up a neat and significant design."

Daily Papers.

His Wife—Aren't you ever coming to breakfast, Babington?

He—Yes, yes, dear. I've nearly finished the morning papers now, and I only want to glance at the evening papers that have just come in.

Reason for Fear.

"Gee, you look bad!"

"The doctor says I've got Peoria."

"Peoria? You mean pyorrhea."

"By George, I believe you're right! Humph! I certainly was scared."

Well Informed.

Bill—It is said there are in the United States 1,637 woman architects, designers and draftsmen.

Jill—Gee! I know more designing women than that!

WHAT ELSE.



Reginald Pierpont Darling—Erababbandah, what have you in cawktipped cigawettes?

"The Red Dog" Bartender—Terbaccer, y' tenderfoot chump, you, terbaccer!

Interested Affection.

Some mercenary folk draw near And gaily pause to warble thus: "We deeply love our land so dear Because it's lucrative to us."

Not Necessary.

"Is your daughter going to study the science of pyrography?" "Tain't necessary. I can teach her all the pie science she needs at home."

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK
O God what offering shall I give
To Thee, the Lord of earth and
skies?
My spirit, soul, and flesh receive,
A holy, living sacrifice.
—J. Lange.

RECIPE FOR DUTCH CHEESE

One of the Best Methods of Disposing
of Sour Milk—Kept Dry, it Will
Improve With Age.

Dutch cheese can be made from sour milk. When solid and thick the milk should be put in an agate basin or pan over a slow, gentle heat, and allowed to become scalding hot but never to boil; boiling turns the curd to a tough leathery consistence and renders it indigestible. A clean finger is the best thermometer; as the curd forms in the center of the pan and the water recedes to the edges separate the curd carefully with the finger so that the heat will be evenly distributed through it, but do not break it up too much.

When the water or whey becomes scalding hot remove the pan from the fire, pour the contents into a cheese-cloth bag and hang it up to drain. When it has stopped dripping turn the cheese into a bowl, add salt, a generous dash of cayenne pepper, and enough sour cream to thin it so that it may be made into balls. Keep it in a dry place where it will not mold and it will improve with age. When it becomes dry moisten it again with sour cream or the sour cream dressing. Skim all the cream off the milk before putting it in the pan, as the cream melts in the hot whey and is lost.

Cayenne pepper adds largely to the tastiness as well as the digestibility of all dishes made from cream or milk and is a good stomach tonic in hot weather.

BROTHS TO START A MEAL

Preparations Are Valuable Chiefly for
the Stimulating Effect They Have
on the Stomach.

Broths are not particularly valuable from a nutritive standpoint, but they have a decided stimulating effect. In this way the extractives from the meat, contained in the broth, stimulate the gastric juice in the stomach and prepare it for the food which follows.

On the contrary the cheaper, inferior parts of meat yield more nutriment. The chief object in making broth is, of course, to obtain the largest possible amount of nutriment, and this is best accomplished by observing the following rules:

Cut meat in small pieces. Soak it in cold water before heating. Make a careful selection and proportion of meat, bone and water. Usually one pint of water to one pound of meat. Judicious seasoning. Long, slow cooking. Simmer (not boil) in a steam-tight kettle. Make the day before using, so that fat may be removed more easily.

Various nourishments may be added to broth—rice, barley, vermicelli, noodles and the white or whole of eggs, etc. Cream soups have a greater food value.

Just one caution—when I advise broth before meats I mean not a soup plateful, but a small cupful to start the gastric juices.—Kansas City Star.

Prevents Lumpiness.

Possibly those who have kept house for a long time know, but there are many others who have difficulty in making custards, cornstarch puddings and gravies smooth if there are eggs in them.

A simple way is to remove the milk, sugar and other ingredients, supposing it is cornstarch pudding one is making, from the stove to cool enough to stop the boiling.

Dip a few spoonfuls of the hot milk into the bowl in which there are the well beaten eggs, stirring as each spoonful is added.

This beats them gradually, not allowing them to cook before they are thoroughly mixed with the milk.

Then they may be added to the larger quantity on the stove, stirred in quickly and the pudding placed over the fire to finish cooking.

Scotch Stew.

Three pounds of mutton neck cut into convenient pieces. Put two tablespoonfuls of suet into a stewpan and shake over fire until nearly melted. Remove "cracklings" and sear the mutton, stirring so all sides are browned. Push to side of pan. Blend two tablespoonfuls flour into fat, then add a quart of strained tomatoes. Stir until boiling, add one sliced onion, one bay leaf and one tablespoonful mushroom or other table sauce. Cover pan. Simmer very gently an hour and a half. Serve in a border of boiled rice. The remainder, including bones, will make an excellent soup.

LAHOMA OF OKLAHOMA

By John Breckenridge Ellis

Our
Next Serial

Full of
Snap
and Go!

A GIRL, reared by rugged, elemental men of the great Western frontier, living out her childhood in mountain hollow and cabin; sent to a great city to learn its ways; blossoming into a most beautiful woman—that is Lahoma!

Read the
First
Chapter

FOR BALANCED RATION

WELL TO DECIDE ON AND PRO-
VIDE WEEK'S SUPPLY.

By Arranging Menus a Few Days
Ahead, Variety of Suitable Meals
May Be Supplied With Little
Trouble—Points to Consider.

Food is necessary to build tissue, replenish waste, create heat and energy and satisfy appetite. In order to be perfect food, it must contain sufficient protein or tissue-building elements to cause a continual and gradual growth, and to overcome fatigue; sufficient starch and sugar to give an abundance of energy and body heat; fat in sufficient quantity to replace loss in illness or great mental or muscular exertion, and ash or mineral salts for feeding bones and tissues.

The balanced ration may be obtained in several ways and without variety. For instance, we may eat meat, bread and butter and potatoes, but a continuation of this diet, while it may cost a great deal for meat and butter, would not give good results, as the diet would be too concentrated, and constipation and its attendant ills would follow. Or, one might eat entirely of vegetables, such as beans and potatoes, and the quantity necessary to supply the required amount of protein would give too much bulk and often tissue starvation will occur.

In providing food for a normal family the housekeeper will find it provident to decide upon and put in a week's supplies, thereby insuring a variety of well-balanced meals at less cost. There is no more extravagant habit than buying a meal at a time.

The housekeeper will find that arranging her menus a few days ahead, until three meals a day are provided for, allowing some variation for vegetables, meats and desserts, and providing against the embarrassment of a quick meal, will give her a feeling of security never possible where only one meal is taken care of at a time.

We should decide on the menus after we have proportioned our income, pro-rating the percentage of food so that only one-fourth of the income is used for this purpose. The occupation of the different members of the family, climate, temperament, sex, individual health, all must be taken into consideration, and then such foods as we can afford with due regard given to their caloric value will be determined upon.

The mother will remember that whether the children acquire full size and strength depends more on their food than upon anything else. A child from three to five years old requires four-tenths as much food as a man at moderate work; from six to nine years one-half as much, while a boy fifteen years old requires as large a quantity of foods as his father engaged at moderate labor.

In a cold climate more is needed, and this fact is not due to the temperature, but to the greater activity of the people, and it will be noticed that fat forms a large proportion of the northern diet, as it is oxidized slowly in the body. A tall, thin person con-

sists more food than a short, stout person, for the reason that a large surface is exposed and is the cause of greater loss of heat.

Personal idiosyncrasies must be considered. It is a homely, but true, saying that "one man's meat is another man's poison."

NEWEST EFFECTS IN JEWELRY

Tango Sets Are Made Not Only for
the Feet, but for the Hair—Some
Other Fancies.

Tango sets of buckle and slipper fastenings have become popular, but very much newer are the sets for the shoe but for the hair. These are made up of comb, pin and barrette. The combs are the high curved combs for the back of the hair; the pins are fancy little affairs, and the barrettes are fan shaped, narrow and high. Pairs of two-pronged pins are especially new. They are made of shell, set with the modish emerald, topaz or amethyst, or they are formed of diamond-mounted platinum.

Little airy bouquets pins and sash buckles are among the latest of jewelry sets, and those becoming neckbands of velvet may now be had in sets with matching wristlets. The necklets are mounted with little gemmed pendants and the wristbands with gemmed sides.

Even watches have not missed being coupled with other jewels, and the so-called watch sets are composed of an enameled watch that may be used as a pendant, chateleine or wrist watch, with the chain, brooch and bracelet necessary to turn it from one style of jewel into the other.

Breast of Lamb.

About two and one-half pounds of breast of lamb, boiled tender in salted water; takes about two hours or a little longer to cook. Have what vegetables you like and thicken the broth for gravy. If there should be enough meat left chop and season and mold in a small, deep dish and put a weight on it. It will cut in nice thin slices for tea.

Strawberry Cream Pudding.

Buy a package of ice cream powder, mix one-half package with one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, and dissolve it in one pint of boiling milk, letting it boil until sufficiently thick and stir constantly. Serve with whipped cream. It is a pretty pink pudding.

Cold Compress.

When you need a cold cloth and haven't ice try wringing a cloth out of cold water and shaking briskly in the air. The rapid evaporation will give you almost an ice cold compress.

Strawberry Muffins.

One pint flour, two small teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half cupful sugar, little salt sifted together. Add to one beaten egg and one cupful milk. Mix well and add one cupful mashed strawberries and two tablespoonfuls melted butter. Bake in muffin tins in quick oven.

Bread Stuffing for Fish.

Soak about half a pound of stale bread in water. When soft press out the water, add a very little chopped suet, pepper and salt, a large tablespoonful of onion minced and fried, and if liked a little minced parsley. Cook slightly and after removing from the fire add a beaten egg.

Kumiss.

This dish is of great value in the sickroom, as it is one form in which milk seldom fails to be retained by the patient. Kumiss made at home in the following way is most satisfactory: Heat one quart of milk to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-fourth of a yeast cake broken in pieces and dissolved in one tablespoonful of lukewarm water. Fill sterilized bottles to within one and one-half inches of the top. Cork and shake. Place bottles, inverted, where they can remain at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit for ten hours; then place in icebox for forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally to prevent cream from clogging mouth of bottles.—Woman's Home Companion.

RURAL JOYS.

Sing a song of winter time,
Cold and bitter weather;
Meet it with a cheery rime,
All of us together!

Shut the window, light the lamp,
To the hearth draw nigher;
Thaw out all the frost and damp
At the open fire.

Toss a baggon on the blaze,
Spread the circle wider,
Talk and talk of other days—
Fetch a jug of cider.

Crack the nut and crack the jest
Mid the laughter lusty.
Now and then among the rest
One is stale and musty.

Mother, fetch the gingerbread
And the apples mellow;
Even lovers must be fed—
Sally's got a fellow!

Sing a song of ice and snow.
Goodness, how we pity
Them that pleasure never know,
People of the city!

THE SWING.

How do you like to go up in a
swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest
thing
Ever a child can do.

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and
all
Over the countryside.

Till I look down on the garden
green,
Down on the roof so brown.
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

What Does Vocational Mean?

The Vocational School fits people for the callings or vocations of life—it makes good farmers, good carpenters, good printers, good blacksmiths, good household managers, and good nurses.

The young people who take these vocational courses increase most rapidly their power to earn money.

We do not wish to make young people greedy, but we do wish to enable them to secure means for the honorable support of families and providing the good things which God intends all industrious and worthy people to enjoy.

And there is a pleasure in doing work well. Show me a boy who can really shoe a horse, and I will show you one who stands up erect and has the respect of his neighbors.

And more than that the boy who is learning the business of a farmer or a carpenter finds all his studies more interesting. He wants to know how to figure and keep accounts; he wants to know the secrets of plants and animals; he wants to be able to draw a house plan and to write a letter, and "do things" in a business-like way. And so it happens that many of the vocational students become the best all-around students.

And one thing more. In the Vocational Department, a single term gives the chance for greater progress than a single term in any other department. No one can be one term in the Vocational Schools without feeling that he has gotten immediate return for all his money and effort.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY. with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for Foundation and Vocational students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 15, 1915. . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 wks., due Nov. 3, 1915. .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 15th. Hurry!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

WHAT IS A NORMAL SCHOOL?

Not every man can teach what he knows.

Not every school master can make the children interested and shape their growth.

The training of teachers is rather new in this country. It used to be supposed that anybody who was lame and could not work might be set to teach the children!

The Berea Normal School has as its one aim the benefit of the children of the mountain region. It aims to give them teachers who will know their business and can cause the children to love their studies and make rapid progress toward manhood and womanhood.

It is one of the very few normal schools in the world in which the majority of the students are young men, and in which the chief attention is given in fitting teachers for work in the country districts.

The equipments of the Berea Normal School are great. Chief among them stands the wonderful Carnegie Library, and the Knapp Hall for practice teaching.

The School has longer and shorter courses of study. Those who complete the longest course receive a certificate from the State without examination. Those who go for only a single term get ideas which they can work out by themselves.

The School has great advantages also by being connected with the College Department, The Prepara-

tory Department, the Vocational Schools, and the Foundation School.

Every young person who comes to the Berea Normal School will get the best instruction and a quick start for the noble profession of teaching.

**A CHANCE FOR MUSIC LOVERS**

Every girl desires to sit at the organ and call out its beautiful tones, while friends lean over her shoulder and sing.

A very special arrangement is made for this Fall Term, putting the price for instruction in the organ so low that everybody can have a chance to learn.

The new teacher, Miss Carman, fresh from the Metropolitan School of Music in New York City, will give this instruction herself, and the beautiful practice rooms in Music Hall are well equipped with instruments.

Every girl and half of our young men ought to take the cabinet organ this Fall. Ask Professor Rigby!

Our Advice Is:
When you feel out of sorts from constipation, let us say that if
Rexall Orderlies
do not relieve you, see a physician, because no other home remedy will.
Sold only by us, 10 cents.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

J. W. Wilson, Welchburg, Ky.
Dealer in
Complete Line of Coffins and Caskets
Small size \$4 to \$10
Large size \$13 to \$20

WANTED

To exchange a good Victor Graphophone with records, for something of equal value. Write Mrs. James Fowler, Berea, Ky. 66-ad-18.

JACKSON COUNTY

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Oct. 3. — R. F. Spence, County Agent, of Berea, was in our midst last week and organized a Farmers' Club at Cave Spring Churchhouse, and gave a nice lecture on "Agriculture." — T. J. Coyle was kicked in the head by a mule, and wounded very badly a few days ago. He has now gone to the Berea Hospital for to undergo a surgical operation, which we hope will be successful. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bird Rogers, on September 27th, a fine girl, who was named Mary. — Mr. Mays, of this place, brought his sick daughter from New Zion to his home, on October 2nd. She is very low at this writing, and her recovery is doubtful. — Sam Howard, of McKee, passed through here yesterday on his way to Richmond to appear before the grand jury as a witness against several persons accused of stealing cattle and driving them to Richmond and disposing of them. — Ernest Hays, who has been at Frankfort for some time, is at home with his folks once more. — Mrs. Laura Gay and Miss Minto Cunningham visited Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Gay's mother, at Silver Creek, October 2nd. — Miss Lucy Hampton and Bradley Bicknell visited Mrs. Lina Rogers last Wednesday night.

Bond

Bond, Oct. 2. — We have had some very heavy rains this week. — Most farmers are done cutting corn, but are busy making molasses, and sowing wheat and rye. — J. L. Davis is making molasses on Pigeon Roost Branch. — G. C. Purkey, of Berea, returned home Thursday, after a short visit to this place. — He has purchased a house and lot at this place from M. Edwards. — George Pennington has sold his stock of goods to L. Clark. — N. D. Ison is selling goods at the F. Cornelius place. — Laura Spence, of Iona, was expected to be at Pigeon Roost School, Friday p. m. to give the pupils instructions on home canning and the use of the fireless cooker. — Some people from this place are attending the Laurel River Association of United Baptists at London, from Friday till Sunday. — Jason Willis and his son, Justice, of Hazelpatch have been working for J. T. Brewer. — William Wolfe, who has been so low with typhoid, is thought to be improving. His daughter, Flora, also has typhoid.

Carico

Carico, Oct. 3. — Mrs. Elizabeth Craft is very sick at this writing. — The people of these parts are done foddering and gone to making sorghum. — Ed. Roberts caught a large salmon last week weighing 3 3/4 lbs. — Matt Green was in these parts last week buying cattle. — We had a good rain last week that was badly needed. — Miss Ollie Angel went to Richmond to stay this fall. — Sunday-school is progressing nicely at Flat Top. All come. — Daniel Faulins is here visiting from Oklahoma. — Johnnie Holt, who got mashed with a log, is able to be out again. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Hundley, a boy named Homer. — A. C. Faulins has sold his crops and is planning to go to Oklahoma.

Maulden

Maulden, Oct. 4. — The funeral held at the Knight of Pythias hall at this place yesterday was well attended with good behavior. — Married at Lexington, September 20, Mr. W. S. Farmer to Miss May Sharp and Mr. S. H. Farmer to Miss Hattie Grovans. After spending their honeymoon at this place they returned to Lexington to make their future home. — Several from this place attended the Teachers' Association at Welchburg the past Saturday. — Hampton and Clay Wolfe, and Sherman Lincher, who have been in Norwood, Ohio, for some time, have returned home.

Tyner

Tyner, Oct. 2. — Farmers are nearly all done sowing wheat and about half through sowing fodder. — There will be a three-days' meeting at old Flat Lick, beginning Oct. 1. — Mrs.

Mattie Jones, of East Bernstadt, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore, for a few days. — The stork visited the home of "ye scribe" and left a fine 10-pound girl. Her name is Edith May. Mother and little one are getting along O. K. — Elgin Gipson has gone to Louisville, where he expects to get work in the L. & N. shops. — Mrs. Matt Moore has gone to Irvin to make her home with her uncle, Mr. Thos. West. — Thurman Dunigan accidentally shot himself through the hand with a pistol. Blood-poison set in and it was thought he would lose his arm but the wound is rapidly improving. — Willie Vaughn is working for W. R. Jones, of Waco. He will move his family there in a few days.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Livingston

Livingston, Oct. 4. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Andy Bullock, a 10-pound girl. Her name is Lulu. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ponder, a 10-pound boy. His name is Curtis. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bullock, a 12-pound boy. His name is Robert. — David Robertson died on the 29th of September, of flux. — Died, Winfield Suttis, of a chronic disease. — There is a protracted meeting going on at Livingston, conducted by the Rev. F. M. Jones and others. — John Woodson has just completed a well for H. L. Davis, which is 76 1/2 feet deep.

Disputanta

Disputanta, Oct. 2. — The series of meetings closed at Clear Creek last Monday with twenty-eight additions to the church. There were seventeen baptized last Sunday. One night during the meeting some bad boys or men caught Elijah Abney's calf and fastened it up in the schoolhouse, where it stayed all night. They also broke out several of the window lights.

Wildie

Wildie, Oct. 4. — Little Eliza Pennington, who has been very ill for some time, is slowly improving. — James Baker is able to be out again, after a spell of typhoid. — Mrs. Jones, of Iron Mound, is visiting at the home of W. H. Jones. — Mrs. Pearl Procter, who was brought home from the Berea Hospital, where she had undergone a very serious operation, is able to be out again. — Rev. Green Fish preached at the Christian Church, Sunday. We now have half-time preaching the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month. — The corn crop is almost in shock, but the farmers are busy making sorghum. — Mrs. Ella Franklin, Mary Brannaman, and Nim Ramsey were visitors in Johnetta, Sunday.

Johnetta

Johnetta, Oct. 2. — Several messengers of New Hope Church went to London, Thursday, to attend the Laurel River Association. — Isaac Durham, of Indiana, has been visiting at Johnetta. — Miss Nannie Mullins died September 23rd, with typhoid fever. She was laid to rest in the Abney cemetery. She leaves one brother and two sisters to mourn her loss. — Riley Ballinger came home from Whites Station, where he has been working on the railroad quite a while. — People are still busy making sorghum, cutting corn, and picking beans. — Bean hullings are the go now, for beans are plentiful.

Boone

Boone, Sept. 27. — People are all busy saving fodder and pea hay. — N. F. Miracle sold to G. L. Wren a nice drove of cattle this morning for 6 cents per pound. — After the burial of two children at Fairview, who died of diphtheria, there has been no more cases since. — Mrs. Mary Blair left here today for a visit with friends and relatives in Harlan County. — Bill Wren, the son of G. L. Wren, is very sick. — There has been a fine revival meeting held at Fairview Church, which closed last week. The ministers were: Pastor Gooche, of Crab Orchard; Rev. Thornton, of Lancaster; and Rev. Lambert, of Berea. There were 20 additions; 17 baptisms. — H. P. Blair, Ben Blair, and E. Hammonds have sold out and are going to Keokee, Va. — D. Thomas' wife has returned from Brush Creek, where she has been visiting her mother and her step-father, James Thomas, who has been sick. Reports him better.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Oct. 3. — The big rain of last Thursday night has made quite a tide in the river and a great deal of the low land crops are being overflooded. — Mrs. Gertrude Harris and baby spent the latter part of the week with relatives at

College Hill. — Miss Julia Hill of Iron Mound attended the singing at the Fork School House Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. — Mrs. Mary Stone gave a carpet rag tacking Saturday. There were twenty women present. They tacked about sixty pounds of rags. A sumptuous dinner was served and all report a nice time. — Corn cutting and sorghum making are giving employment to some of the working men just now. — Mrs. Jim Wills and children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dink Puckett of Indiana.

Fitchburg

Fitchburg, Oct. 2. — The Rev. J. R. Hobbs' revival meeting closed here Wednesday with fifteen additions to the church. — A. D. Howell and C. B. Howell have just completed a large barn for H. C. Stewart. — The Revs. Thomas Adams and Martin begin a revival meeting at Mt. Springs this evening. — Everybody here is busy cutting corn, making sorghum, and picking beans. — So far we have had just one frost.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Oct. 1. — Owing to the rainy weather farmers are behind with their foddering. — S. P. Murrell is still very poorly. — Simon Creech, of Lancaster, is visiting old friends and acquaintances this week. — Mrs. Rebecca Browning is some better. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferguson are the proud parents of a

LEE COUNTY

Belle Point

Belle Point, Oct. 1. — The Rev. William Warner preached here Sunday night. — Thomas Phillips died at his home at Evelyn and leaves a wife and seven children and a host of friends. His daughter, Mrs. Dunn, and her husband came from Pennsylvania to attend the funeral.

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Pineville, Oct. 1. — Captain Carlo Brittain, of the U. S. Navy, spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. T. J. Hoskins. Captain Brittain will soon take command of the battleship Michigan. — The general manager of the Kentucky Coal Lands Company was in town several days of this week. — Professor Dizney, of Harlan, was here on Wednesday on business and went on to Berea to attend the Mountain Conference. — Dr. S. A. Lovelace went to London, Wednesday, to attend the Laurel County Baptist Association.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, Oct. 3. — William Flanery and son, Chester Flanery, are having very bad luck drilling a well for S. A. Caudill. — A report of a nice pie supper at Vincent, Ky., the past Saturday night. They took in something near \$14. — A meeting was held at Traveler's Rest Churchhouse, Sunday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by the Rev. G. Watson. — John

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY FROM GRIGGSBY'S STATION BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Pap's got his patent-right, and rich as all creation;
But where's the peace and comfort that we all had before?
Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore!

The likes of us a-livin' here! It's jes' a mortal pity
To see us in this great big house, with cyarpets
on the stairs,
And the pump right in the kitchen! And the city!
city! city!—
And nothin' but the city all around us ever-
wheres!

Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where the latch-strings a-hangin' from
the door.
And ever' neighbor round the place is dear
as a relation
Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore!

You don't know what good flour is until you have tried

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

The beautiful crust and rich aroma tell the story of a perfect loaf

Once tried Always tried

fine girl. Her name is Martha Elizabeth. Mother is very poorly, but baby is doing well. — Mrs. John L. Pennington is still improving. — Mrs. Will Creech and son, Jimmie, of Lancaster, are visiting relatives at this place this week. — We are sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Elisha Rader, who is not expected to live but a short time. — Sunday-school is progressing nicely at this place. Everybody invited to come every Sunday evening at 2 p. m.

LAUREL COUNTY

London

London, Sept. 30. — The Tracoma Hospital in East London has worked wonders on the young son of W. H. Murray, who had been practically blind for five years, is now fully recovered. — The Laurel River Association of Baptists will convene in London, Friday. — H. H. Seoville, of San Juan, P. R., spent several days with his sister, Mrs. George W. Swanner, where they held a happy family reunion. — By timely work the home of Robert Johnson, in East London, was saved from fire, Tuesday.

Botner of this place left here Thursday with a nice bunch of cattle; going to drive them to Richmond for sale. — The farmers of this place are sowing more wheat this year than they have for many years.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Oct. 5. — Miss Lulu McWhorter was ill last week. Miss Chastine Rucker taught for her. — Miss Lillian Hockaday, of Kansas, who has been visiting relatives around Kingston, is spending a week at the home of her uncle, W. B. Lackey at Point Leavell. — Miss Lucile Lackey is clerking in Saunders & Hill's store at Point Leavell for a few weeks. — Wade Walker is quite ill at his home on Lancaster pike. — Miller Ledford has sold his farm to Willie Henderson and bought from Mike Noe on the Walnut Meadow pike where he will move the first of the year. — Elias Smith has purchased the Hedrick farm. — The ball game Saturday at this place was a victory for the home team. Score: 14 for Paint Lick, and none for Point Leavell. — Miss Nell Early, of Corbin, who is attending



No More Doctor Bills
when you replace the old stove with
Cole's Original Hot Blast

Because It Gives—
—Even, steady heat day and night with little attention, instead of the hot and cold changeable results of the old stove.
—The sizzling base heat makes floors warm and comfortable for the baby.
—A warm breakfast room and early morning comfort by simply opening the hot blast fuel-saving draft on the coal put in stove the night before.

—Cleanliness and fire-holding results not excelled by any base burner selling at twice its price. These results give healthy, rosy cheeks to the children and happy hearts to the parents.
Besides all this, the guaranteed fuel saving soon pays for the stove. Burns any fuel—hard coal, soft coal or wood.
If you have an eye for comfort and economy you will come in today.

"Cole's Hot Blast Makes Your Coal Pile Last"
Avoid Imitations — Look for Cole's on Feed Door

The S. E. Welch Department Stores
Berea, Kentucky



school at Richmond, was the weekend guest of Miss Fannie Noe. — Miss Fannie Dowden was shopping in Richmond, Saturday. — Mrs. Bob Ward and little son, of Lancaster, have been spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miller Ledford. — Mrs. Nannie Gillen, of Berea, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. M. Barr. — Miss Minnie Robinson and Mrs. Edgar Blunt and little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, of Paris, were the week-end guests of Messrs. Boss and Sherman Robinson.

MADISON COUNTY

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Oct. 4. — The Rev. James Lunsford and Wm. Jones and family left Friday for Illinois. Bro. Lunsford will hold a meeting there. — John F. Lunsford, who has been confined for some weeks with typhoid fever, is able to begin his school work again. — Robert Pawley, of Dayton, Ohio, was visiting at Dreyfus Sunday.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Oct. 4. — Shelby Tudor lost a valuable horse recently with lock-jaw. — Mrs. Virgil Osborn and baby, Charles, of Ohio, spent the week-end with their cousin, Mrs. T. M. Ogg. — Mrs. Sally Morgan is quite sick at the home of her son Lewis Morgan. — Miss Dora Hurt, who has been working in the City Hospital at Danville, is visiting the Ogg families. — Mrs. B. Mullins left for Chicago today, to pay her daughter, Dove, an extended visit. — The Misses Anna Engram and Evelyn England, two of the nurses in training at Berea Hospital, spent two days at the home of Mrs. Charlie Anderson.

Kingston

Kingston, Oct. 4. — John Craft visited his cousin, John Webb, from Saturday till Monday. — John Dean and family, of Berea, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dean. — Miss Bertha Harp, of State Normal, Richmond, is visiting her cousin, Miss Archie Maupin. — Mr. and Mrs. Carter Eads, (nee Miss Lula Crawford, of Stanford,) have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cam Lewis and family for several days. — Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks, Misses Kathleen and Martha Maupin motored over from Lexington and spent Sunday p. m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Breck Maupin. — Misses Rebecca Oglesby and Helen Dix spent Saturday night and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb. — Dr. C. Hawkins returned last week. We are glad to report his mother better.

AERIAL TORPEDO NEW WEAPON OF OFFENSE

The fear of overwhelming attacks from the air, which prevailed among the allied nations at the outbreak of the war and until recently, when

the comparative ineffectiveness of the Zeppelins seemed demonstrated, is likely to be revived and the terrifying power of these monster airships fully realized if the reports relating to the new aerial torpedo perfected by the Germans prove to be true. The September Popular Mechanics Magazine, in an illustrated article, says:

"The accounts of the operation of these torpedoes read like the fantastic tales with which readers were regaled before the great war became a reality. In many respects the torpedo resembles a submarine torpedo and is said to possess all its destructive power. It is equipped with a delicate wireless apparatus that controls its propelling and steering mechanism, and through this every movement of the torpedo is controlled by the powerful wireless waves sent out from the Zeppelin. As it speeds toward the target the torpedo can be steered up or down or horizontally at the will of the operator. In practice it is simply propelled to a point directly above the object to be destroyed and is then turned vertically downward and dropped like an ordinary bomb.

"The new torpedo is said to be about seven feet in length and to have a war head like that of a submarine torpedo. In order to allow it to penetrate a roof or other obstruction before exploding, the war head is equipped with a time fuse that delays the explosion for a few seconds after the impact. Carried in the body of the torpedo is from 100 to 150 pounds of high explosive, enough to cause great havoc, especially when exploded within an inclosure such as a building. The torpedo is driven by two propellers at the stern and is sustained in the air by the two propellers working on vertical axes and placed fore and aft under the body. By means of an arrangement of fins and rudders it is kept from capsizing in the heaviest winds. It is believed that the propellers and other mechanism are operated by compressed air.

"While this torpedo can doubtless be made enormously more effective than a bomb that is simply dropped, it has one serious limitation when launched from an airship against fortifications or warships. To be safe from the fire of anti-aircraft guns the airship must either be at a considerable distance from the target or at a great height above the ground. In either case it would be extremely difficult to determine when the torpedo was anywhere near a point directly above the target. In spite of this, however, the Germans have apparently provided themselves with an exceedingly effective weapon of offense in this torpedo."

Plague — All Continents, Many Countries Infected

According to a report just issued by the United States Public Health Service, it will be necessary for quarantine officials to exercise unusual precautions against the major pestilences during the coming year. The South American distribution of the disease is considered particularly important.

People Say To Us
"I cannot eat this or that food, it does not agree with me." Our advice to all of them is to take a
Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet
before and after each meal. 25c a box.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.